

**ESF # 11 AGRICULTURE and NATURAL RESOURCES**

## Participating Departments/Agencies/Associations

United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)  
United States Department of Agriculture;  
    Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS)  
    Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA/APHIS/PPQ)  
    Veterinary Services (USDA/APHIS/VS)  
Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA)  
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)  
Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (DNR)  
Nebraska Department of Roads (DOR)  
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)  
Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC)  
Nebraska Livestock Emergency Disease Response System Veterinary Corps (LEDRS)  
Nebraska Health and Human Services System (HHSS)  
Nebraska Military Department (MIL)  
Nebraska State Fire Marshal (SFM)  
Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)  
University of Nebraska Systems (UNS)  
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)

**I. PURPOSE**

- A. To provide for coordinated measures and procedures designed to protect from, detect, control and eradicate diseases, contamination, and contagions to animals, plants, and food as quickly as possible within the State of Nebraska.
- B. To generate immediate, appropriate local, state and federal measures to eliminate the crisis and minimize the consequences in order to return the State of Nebraska to contagion free status.

**II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

- A. To provide for interstate and interagency coordination during an emergency.
- B. To ensure effective and coordinated communication between state authorities and the public.
- C. To ensure effective and coordinated communication between supporting state and federal agencies and authorities.
- D. Establish policy and procedures for incident response and recovery as quickly as possible.

### III. SITUATION

- A. The State of Nebraska is located in the Central Plains of the United States of America and covers an area of approximately 77,200 square miles. A high percentage of this land is used for agricultural purposes. Agricultural related resources, such as livestock, crops, and the food and products that are produced from these resources, are of prime importance to the state.
- B. There are estimated to be 6.65 million head of cattle, 3.1 million head of swine, 116,000 head of sheep, 13.8 million poultry, and a domestic industry consisting of approximately 160,000 horses, elk, bison and others within the State of Nebraska that are vulnerable and potential targets of disease, either by natural infectious process or biological terrorist attack. Nebraska also has a free-ranging animal population in excess of 300,000 deer, 5,000 pronghorn antelope, 300 elk and 120 bighorn sheep, which are also potential targets of disease.
- C. There are an estimated 1.14 billion bushels of corn produced (12% of the U.S. total), 222 million bushels of soybeans, 35.7 million bushels of sorghum, and 1.79 million bushels of great northern beans produced (85% of the U.S. total). In addition, many other crops are grown within the state. These crops are all vulnerable and potential targets of disease or contamination, either through natural or accidental introduction, or through terrorist attack.
- D. Nebraska agricultural industries provide much of the food consumed by the state's residents. There are approximately 5,000 restaurants, 600 retail groceries, 200 food processors, 150 bakeries, 160 warehouses, 1,400 convenience stores, and over 500 bars without restaurants in Nebraska. In addition, there are approximately 460 Grade A dairy producers and 50 manufacturing milk producers located in Nebraska. There are approximately 180 milk haulers operating for 32 transport companies. On a monthly basis, these haulers bring 97 million pounds of milk to the 15 Nebraska dairy plants, for production into milk and milk products. A major contamination or outbreak of disease could negatively affect the food supply for inhabitants.
- E. Nebraska agricultural industries are also critical to the state's economy. A major contamination or outbreak of disease could negatively affect the industries and those businesses that depend on them. Export of grains, livestock and livestock products, and food would decrease or be banned. Businesses would fail. Tax revenue generated directly and indirectly would diminish dramatically. If the disease spreads to other states, it could have a devastating impact on the United States' ability to compete in the global marketplace.
- F. A major contamination event or outbreak of disease could create environmental and public health hazards to the human population including exposure to hazardous materials and contaminated water supplies, crops, livestock, and food products. There would also be a significant mental health impact.

- G. Response to contamination and/or disease may involve local, state, federal and other entities. No single local or state agency has full authority and expertise to act unilaterally, nor do they have the resources necessary to deal with a large-scale situation.
- H. Limited facilities in some geographical sections of Nebraska may increase response time and there is the potential for radio and telephone communication difficulties.
- I. Interstate 80 runs across the middle of Nebraska. This increases the bio-terrorism possibilities, and also poses challenges in case of quarantines. Large numbers of people and vehicles, and possibly animals in transit would have to be managed. There are also many feedlots and food processing facilities close to or bordering Interstate 80.

#### IV. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The identification of animal or plant disease, or food, milk or dairy product contamination within the United States would affect the State of Nebraska. This could result in the creation and enforcement of movement controls of people, livestock, plant, food, milk and dairy products and other property.
- B. Positive detection of contamination or disease elsewhere will prompt State Officials to employ additional precautions to prevent or mitigate a local occurrence.
- C. There is a potential for the agricultural community, as well as local and State Officials, to receive a threat of contamination or disease as a mechanism of terrorism. They may also witness or be a victim of an event. If an incident were confirmed as being a terrorist event, the Public Safety and Security Annex of the State of Nebraska Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) would be utilized in conjunction with this Annex.
- D. Numerous local, state and federal agencies will play a role in response to and the mitigation of an agricultural event. Operations regarding remediation and recovery have the potential to involve a massive amount of resources, due to the sheer volume potential.
- E. Trade, professional and marketing organizations/associations may play a role. These associations, and their local and national counterparts, have the ability to communicate rapidly with individual members, providing two-way communication regarding pre-planning through emergency response and recovery.
- F. Large quantities of crops, rangelands, domestic livestock and wildlife, and food may need to be destroyed or controlled to prevent the spread of contamination or disease after it has been confirmed within the State.

- G. Vector control may be necessary. Vector-borne diseases can spread very quickly, necessitating a quick response over a potentially wide area.
- H. Immediate quarantine areas may be required where suspect or confirmed cases may have originated, and may require special operational procedures.
- I. Eradication of the causative agent will require proper sanitary and disposal procedures for animal carcasses, plant materials and/or food. Suspect infected locations and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned and disinfected. Bio-security guidelines may need to be established.
- J. Environmental protection regulations or procedures may need to be temporarily suspended to allow timely and efficient disposal of food, plant materials and/or euthanized livestock and wildlife.
- K. There are agriculture related incidents/scenarios identified in Appendices 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this Annex. which could affect the State of Nebraska.
- L. The LEDRS veterinary corps will supply a core of trained first responders in case of an emergency, as well as the specially equipped LEDRS trailers.

## V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In the planning stage for Emergency Support Function 11 (ESF-11), it is recognized that under some agriculture disaster scenarios, especially those encompassing multiple (hundreds of) sites, the need for resources is tremendous.
- B. Before, during, and immediately following a Governor's emergency proclamation, the policies and procedures in ESF-11 will be followed when requests for agricultural related assistance are made. When ESF-11 is activated, NDA, the ESF-11 Coordinator Agency will provide a representative to serve as the NEMA designated ESF Coordinator (ESFC).
- C. Federal agencies may provide support during emergency events. The United States Department of Agriculture has the power, in certain circumstances, to declare an emergency. In these cases, USDA representatives in Nebraska will work with NDA.
- D. Upon the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) request, the ESFC will be available to respond to requests submitted through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The ESFC will identify which departments/agencies/associations are needed, and ensure that the departments/agencies/associations are activated or on alert as appropriate.
- E. The level of response to an event depends on the extent and severity of that event. While a natural disaster might bring about a short-lived, local response,

- the introduction of a major food contamination or Highly Contagious Animal Disease (CAD) could initiate a response from multiple sectors in multiple jurisdictions.
- F. Specific response plans for livestock, plant, food, milk, and dairy product events are discussed in Appendix 1, Appendix 2, Appendix 3, and/or Appendix 4 of ESF-11.
  - G. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is available to provide mutual aid and share available resources if necessary.
  - H. Throughout the operation, a log of all calls and actions will be maintained by all responding agencies/organizations at the various Command Centers and Emergency Operations Centers and incident site(s).

## VI. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### A. Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA).

1. The Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA) is the Coordinator Agency for ESF-11. In the planning stages for ESF-11, NDA will do the following:
  - a. Develop and maintain a listing of principle contacts for all departments/agencies, the Livestock Emergency Disease Response System (LEDERS), and association assets available to support a response and/or recovery mission.
  - b. Position resources in advance, or when it becomes apparent that resources will be required.
  - c. Develop an Incident Action Plan, per NIMS, which includes the strategic, tactical, logistical, financial and staffing requirements necessary. This IAP shall be reviewed and revised at least daily and distributed to all within the sphere of influence.
  - d. Prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
  - e. Coordinate with support departments/agencies to prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
2. When ESF-11 is activated, the following operational requests may be made of the ESFC and/or other NDA personnel. The level of response is dependant on the scope and duration of the event and available resources. Generally, NDA will:

- a. Report to the NEMA Emergency Operation Center (EOC) and the NDA Chief Administrator, or designee, will serve as the Emergency Support Function Coordinator (ESFC).
- b. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment and technical assistance in response to highly contagious animal diseases, plant diseases, and plant, food, milk, and dairy product contamination.
- c. Provide support departments/agencies/associations with current information concerning locations of outbreaks, extent of involvement, and available diagnostic information.
- d. Will identify which departments, agencies, and/or associations are needed, and ensure that they are activated or on alert, as appropriate.
- e. Collect samples and forward to an appropriate laboratory.
- f. Provide communication through the NDA Public Information Officer (PIO), including information that may be coming through Federal counterparts. Also, the PIO will be the primary contact with other states, through the "Emergency Communications Plan" developed by the Communication Officers of State Departments of Agriculture (COSDA.) The purpose of this communications plan is to share critical information with all participating states in a timely manner in order to better manage the public message in an emergency situation that is regional or national in scope. A copy of this plan is found as Attachment 1 of this Annex. The PIO will be a primary participant in a Joint Information Center if one is established.
- g. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel and ensure that they are ready to respond in a timely manner.
- h. Provide information on local agricultural conditions, resources, and producers.
- i. Accumulate and assess contamination/disease information obtained from assessment teams, the telecommunications industry, the local emergency operations center, and other local, state, and federal agencies.
- j. Prepare and process reports using established procedures, focusing specific attention to the production of after-action reports.
- k. Continually reassess priorities to address the most critical needs.
- l. Track resources which are committed to specific missions.
- m. Re-deploy and re-stage resources as appropriate.

- n. Coordinate the movement of any resource that may be needed in order to mitigate an event, and in recovery, from the potential disaster area to the nearest staging area, including evacuation and re-entry of a designated area.

B. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary containment practices and procedures for carcass disposal, including necessary temporary on-site disposal.
2. Provide on-site assistance regarding temporary and/or permanent animal disposal.
3. Provide on-site assistance regarding environmental issues stemming from decontamination activities.
4. Approve waste disposal and/or treatment sites.
5. Provide technical advice on locations for cleaning and disinfecting stations.
6. Provide technical assistance on environmental regulations and requirements.
7. Provide information on locations of known livestock feeding operations.

C. Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary mapping information, to include specific information on topography and water tables.
2. Provide on-site mapping assistance.

D. Nebraska Department of Roads (DOR)

1. Provide guidance for re-routing of traffic in and around the affected area(s).
2. Identify traffic control issues and/or needs, including the establishment of movement corridors.
3. Assist with the transport of soil, carcasses, or debris.
4. Identify potential sources of outside assistance (i.e., contractors, equipment sources, etc.)
5. Provide additional traffic control devices for law enforcement to use in the quarantine areas or detours.

E. The Governor's Office

The Office of the Governor is empowered to issue State of Emergency Proclamations, request Presidential Declarations and effect the powers as granted in the Nebraska Emergency Management Act.

F. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

1. Activate and operate the SEOC; provide liaison to affected jurisdictions; prepare situation reports for the Governor and receive and act on requests for assistance from county emergency managers/directors; coordinate the State's response with local governments; coordinate with FEMA and the National Response Plan; and assist in the coordination of disaster related public information.
2. Identify sources of equipment and supplies, including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) necessary to facilitate movement/destruction/disposal of contaminated products or populations of large animals. Appendix 1, Attachment 1 of this Annex contains information on the type of equipment which may be needed for this process.
3. Provide additional communications to responders, especially in remote areas of the state.
4. Identify the locations and organizations capable of approved decontamination of individuals and equipment.
5. Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) and coordinate with other agencies Public Information Officers.
6. Assist and or coordinate in the transportation of suspected diseased tissue samples to an appropriate diagnostic laboratory.

G. Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC)

1. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of highly contagious animal diseases to or through non-domesticated animals.
2. Provide, if necessary, temporary sheltering of animals involved in stop-movement orders, or sites for disposal of huge numbers of large animals.
3. Provide assistance with vector control, and location of cleaning and disinfecting stations.
4. Conduct surveillance on susceptible wild animal species, as required.
5. Reduce infected wildlife populations, as required.



6. Provide temporary accommodations and emergency feeding for field operation teams.
7. Provide additional general security, law enforcement, and traffic control, as required.
8. Provide heavy equipment for disposal operations.
9. Assist with the transportation of soil, carcasses, or debris.

H. Nebraska Health and Human Services System (HHSS)

1. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment, and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency, including mass care for special needs persons and quarantine needs.
2. Provide assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic diseases.
3. Determine the potability of water supplies and identify other drinking water sources.
4. Provide mental health support to survivors, emergency responders, those that suffer significant property loss, and the public in general to prevent or minimize stress, grief, and depression that can occur following natural or manmade disasters.

I. Nebraska Military Department (MIL)

1. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of highly contagious animal diseases.
2. Provide incident security and traffic control, including management of approved entry to a site.
3. Provide additional support within the mission and capability of National Guard.

J. Nebraska State Fire Marshal (SFM)

Provide "Incident Management" and NIMS training to local responders, including specialized training for handling animal incidents, including those where there are decontamination concerns.

K. Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)

1. Provide incident security, including management of approved entry and exiting to a site, law enforcement, and traffic control, as required.

2. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of highly contagious animal diseases.
3. Provide security protection to responders and persons within the quarantine area.
4. Provide additional communication resources.
5. Coordinate the local, state and Federal law enforcement response, as required.
6. Assist in the coordination and transportation of suspected disease d tissue samples to an appropriate diagnostic laboratory.

L. University of Nebraska System (UNS)

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
2. Provide surveillance assistance in prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory services for animal, plant, food, milk, and dairy product related analytical needs.
4. Provide services for any campus (such as the UNL Department of Veterinary and Bio Medical Science) to assist in the diagnosis of animal disease or other response and recovery activities such as economic recovery, behavioral health assistance.
5. Provide and distribute information regarding highly contagious animal diseases.

M. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
2. Provide technical resources during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance.
4. Provide "Emergency Declaration" where necessary.
5. Provide the indemnification process, to include the cost of animals, and costs associated with an incident.
6. Direct all eradication activities, including quarantine, evaluation, slaughter, disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, epidemiology, trace back, vector control and transportation permit systems.

7. Collect, collate, analyze and disseminate technical and logistical information.
8. Define training requirements for casual employees or support agencies involved in eradication operations.
9. Issue declaration of the disease and define the infected area and control zones.
10. Prepare information for dissemination to the public, media, producers, processors and transportation industry.
11. Allocate funding for compensation to the owner of destroyed animals.
12. Restrict payment of compensation in cases of violation.
13. Consult with state and local authorities regarding eradication operations.
14. For other Incidents of National Significance, will provide other technical expertise and services in the areas of food safety, supplies, security and protection as described in the National Response Plan ESF# 11.

N. United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages for food contamination issues.
2. Provide technical assistance during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance.

O. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

In the event that the CAD or Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) is the possible or confirmed result of terrorist activities, the FBI will be the lead criminal

investigative agency. The LEOP, Annex H, Appendix, 1, Terrorism, details their roles and relationships with the affected jurisdictions.

P. Department of Defense (DOD)

The DOD has units trained and organized to respond to weapons of mass destruction terrorists attacks. In such an event the DOD may direct special operations in support of civil authorities in combating terrorism.

Q. Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)

1. Provide food and temporary shelter on-site, especially when an area is quarantined.

2. The Red Cross, Salvation Army and other VOAD agencies will provide support according to their mission in cooperation and approval of the Incident Command and/or NDA.

R. Associations

Trade, producer and marketing associations, and their national and local components, are an invaluable resource for emergency prevention, preparation, response, and recovery. Responsibilities under ESF-11 include:

1. Maintain lists of members, and other significant stakeholders, including lists of potential resources (i.e., transportation equipment; pre-positioning).
2. Provide guidance and advice on site/plant security, potential response activity, and other appropriate information to members, based on industry and NDA recommendations.
3. Provide information to NDA regarding technological advances in the industry which may impact on handling emergencies.
4. Provide information to NDA regarding activities which might affect emergency response, including information about specific sites.

S. Local/County Agencies

Local officials, elected and appointed, will be actively involved and local resources will be used in a response following the guidelines and framework provided in the affected counties' LEOPs. Any or all local agencies may be involved and will, in general, assume their normal roles as defined. The following agencies or entities may provide additional support during a CAD/FAD event.

1. County Commissioners/Supervisors

- a. The chief elected officials will maintain direction and control of governmental activities, declare a county emergency through the normal process described in the LEOP, and provide local resources as available.
- b. The chief elected official will use the Incident Command System (NIMS), participating in a multi-agency coordination structure with other agencies and responders such as the Nebraska Dept. of Agriculture (NDA) or and USDA.
- c. The County Clerk/Treasurer will coordinate the documentation of all disaster related expenses such as personnel time, overtime, equipment usage, in-kind or stocked materials, etc. and will follow accepted accounting procedures. Each county or local agency will document their

own disaster related expenses and make the data available as requested.

2. County Sheriff's Office

The Sheriff's office will receive an early alert of a suspected CAD/FAD from the local veterinarian should the animal health evaluation warrant it. At the time of CAD confirmation, the Sheriff will become a member of the Unified Command structure for the event and assume the command position for local law enforcement functions. The Sheriff's Department will provide the initial incident security to the personnel and for the quarantine zone. The Sheriff's Department will provide communications support and will coordinate local law enforcement response with support from the Nebraska State Patrol. Other roles and responsibilities during a disaster are outlined in other parts of this LEOP.

3. County Emergency Management

The Emergency Manager will receive an early alert of a suspected CAD/FAD from the local veterinarian should the animal health evaluation warrant it. At the time of CAD/FAD confirmation (CAD Level 3), the county EOC will become activated. The role and responsibilities of the Emergency Manager will remain the same as in other disasters; that is to coordinate requests for additional support, communicate with and advise the chief elected officials and NEMA of local conditions and activities.

4. County Department of Roads

- a. The County Roads Department will respond to requests as in other disasters with emphasis on traffic control in the quarantine zone. In support of the law enforcement agencies, they will identify the sustainability of roads and
- b. bridges necessary for re-routing traffic from the quarantine zone. They may also assist by providing excavation and transportation equipment and operators to move soil, carcasses or debris as directed.

5. Fire Service/EMS

The local fire service(s) will, within their limits of training and equipment, provide assistance with decontamination, hazardous material and fire protection as required by the Veterinary Emergency Team. They will also provide EMS services as needed. Mutual aid requests will follow normal processes as described in Annex F of the LEOP.

## 6. Public Health District

- a. The regional/local Public Health District will support the Nebraska Health and Human Services System and Volunteers Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) in providing overall leadership, coordination, assessment and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency. Other functions are described in Annex G of the LEOP.
- b. They will also provide assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic (animal spread to humans) diseases.

## VI. TRAINING/EXERCISES

- A. All agencies with responsibilities listed in this Annex should provide annual training. An orientation and/or tabletop exercise should be conducted annually to ensure adequate response to a threatened or actual outbreak of disease of non-human population as a result of a non-medical disaster. The objectives for these exercises should be based on the policies and procedures identified in this plan.
- B. All training funded with DHS monies shall comply with the Nebraska Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (NeHSEEP) protocols and guidance.

## VII. AUTHORITY

### A. Federal Government

1. Legal authority for the United States Department of Agriculture for response procedures for animal disease events, as identified in this Annex, may be found in USC Title 21, Section 134(a).
2. Legal authority for the United States Department of Agriculture for response procedures for plant events, as identified in this Annex, may be found in The Plant Protection Act, USC Title 7, sections 7701-7772.
3. Legal authority for the United States Health and Human Services Agency, Food and Drug Administration (USFDA), is found in the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 21 CFR, parts 500-599.

### B. State Government (NEMA and NDA)

1. Legal authority for the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency's response procedures as identified in this Annex may be found in the Emergency Management Act of 1996, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§81-829.36 to 81-829.75 (Reissue 1996 and Cum. Supp. 2002).

2. Legal authority for the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's response procedures as identified in this Annex may be found in the following statutes: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-201 (Reissue 1996), Neb. Rev. Stat. §54-701 (Reissue 1998 and Cum Supp. 2002), and Neb. Rev. Stat. §§54-1180 to 54-1182 (Reissue 1998 and Cum. Supp. 2002).
3. Legal authority for the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's response procedures for plant activities as identified in this Annex may be found in the following Acts: the Plant Protection and Plant Pest Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§2-1072 to 2-10,117; and, the Commercial Feed Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§54-847 to 54-863. (Reissue 1998).
4. Legal authority for the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's response procedures for food activities as identified in this Annex may be found in the following Act: the Nebraska Pure Food Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§81-2,257 to 81-2,261 (Reissue 1996 and Cum. Supp. 2002).
5. Legal authority for the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's response procedures for dairy activities as identified in this Annex may be found in the following Acts: the Nebraska Pasteurized Milk Law, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§2-3901 to 2-3911 (Reissue 1997 and Cum Supp. 2002), and the Nebraska Manufacturing Milk Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§2-3913 to 2-3946 (Reissue 1997 and Cum. Supp. 2002).

## LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENTS	ITEM	PAGE
1	Communications Officers of State Departments of Agriculture (COSDA) Emergency Communications Plan	ESF 11-17
Appendix 1	Livestock Disease Response Plan	ESF 11-21
Attachment		
1	Highly Contagious Animal Disease (CAD) Levels	ESF 11-42
2	Nebraska LEDRS Emergency Supply Trailer Inventory	ESF 11-53
Appendix 2	Plant Disease and Contamination Response Plan	ESF 11-59
Appendix 3	Food Contamination Response Plan	ESF 11-71
Appendix 4	Milk and Dairy Product Contamination Response Plan	ESF 11-83



**Communication Officers of State Departments of Agriculture  
Emergency Communications Plan**

I. Purpose

To share critical information with all participating states in a timely manner in order to better manage the public message in an emergency situation that is regional or national in scope.

II. Protocol

- A. The COSDA Emergency Communications Plan will take effect upon an emergency situation with regional or national consequence.
- B. The State Department of Agriculture PIO and/or the State Animal Health PIO in the primary affected state and/or the APHIS representative will notify the NASDA contact providing details of the plant and/or animal emergency situation in that state.
- C. Each state and APHIS will provide NASDA with a primary, secondary, and tertiary contact person who can be notified at any hour of any day about an emergency situation. Upon notification by the affected state and/or APHIS representative, NASDA will arrange a conference call for the affected state to notify all COSDA members and primary state contacts of the emergency. The call will be held, preferably, at least one hour prior to any media announcement or alert from the affected state and/or APHIS representative.
- D. During the conference call, the PIO/s of the affected state and/or the APHIS representative will share with COSDA members and primary state contacts pertinent information about the emergency situation as well as any information on the desired message that will be provided to the public.
- E. The PIO/s of the affected state and the APHIS representative also will share news releases with NASDA for posting on the plant and animal emergency press clearinghouse web site and will provide updates via follow-up conference calls to fellow COSDA members and primary state contacts. NASDA will provide a link to the APHIS web site for their most current releases.
- F. Each participant in the conference call will protect any and all confidential information shared during the conference call.
- G. Significant animal and/or plant emergency situations which would not necessarily directly affect other states and which would be designated as only topics of interest to those states should be shared via email and/or regularly scheduled conference calls.

Agreed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

**SIGNATURE PAGE**

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State Secretary/Director/Commissioner

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Communication Director/Public Information Officer

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State Veterinarian

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Communication Director/Public Information Officer

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State Plant Health Regulatory Director

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Communication Director/Public Information Officer

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NASDA Executive Director

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NASDA Director, Legislative and Regulatory Affairs

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APHIS Administrator

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APHIS, Legislative and Public Affairs

**Communication Officers of State Departments of Agriculture  
Emergency Communications Plan**

**CONTACTS**

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STATE

Primary Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Contact Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Secondary Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Contact Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Tertiary Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Contact Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## **LIVESTOCK DISEASE RESPONSE PLAN**

### Participating Departments/Agencies/Associations

United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)  
United States Department of Agriculture;  
    Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS)  
    Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA/APHIS/PPQ)  
    Veterinary Services (USDA/APHIS/VS)  
Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA)  
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)  
Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR)  
Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)  
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)  
Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC)  
Nebraska Health and Human Services System (NHHSS)  
Nebraska Military Department (NMD)  
Nebraska State Fire Marshal (NSFM)  
Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)  
University of Nebraska System (UNS)  
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)  
Nebraska Association of Resources Districts  
Nebraska Cattlemen  
Nebraska Cooperative Council  
Nebraska Dairymen's Association  
Nebraska Farm Bureau  
Nebraska Grange  
Nebraska Livestock Emergency Disease Response System Veterinary Corps (LEDRS)  
Nebraska Livestock Market Association  
Nebraska Livestock Industries Association  
Nebraska Pork Producers Association  
Nebraska Poultry Industries, Inc.  
Nebraska Sheep Council  
Nebraska Veterinary Medical Association

### **I. PURPOSE**

- A. To provide for coordinated measures and procedures designed to protect from, detect, control and eradicate highly Contagious Animal Diseases (CAD) in livestock as quickly as possible within the State of Nebraska. A CAD is a classification of dangerous animal diseases, transmissible to or among livestock, some transmittable to wildlife and some even to humans. CADs have the potential for rapid spread, serious economic impact, or serious threat to livestock health, and impact the trade of livestock and livestock products.

- B. To generate immediate, appropriate local, state and federal measures to eliminate the crisis and minimize the consequences of a CAD in order to return the State of Nebraska to contagion free status.

## II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- A. To provide for interagency coordination during an animal or poultry disease emergency;
- B. To minimize the impacts of an animal disease incident;
- C. To provide rapid and appropriate depopulation and disposal of infected animals;
- D. To facilitate rapid recovery following a livestock-related incident.

## III. SITUATION

- A. There are estimated to be 6.65 million head of cattle, 3.1 million head of swine, 116,000 head of sheep, 13.8 million poultry, and a domestic industry consisting of approximately 160,000 horses, elk, bison and others within the State that are vulnerable and potential targets of a CAD, either by natural infectious processes or biological terrorist attack. Nebraska also has a free-ranging animal population in excess of 300,000 deer, 5,000 pronghorn antelope, 300 elk and 120 bighorn sheep which are also potential targets for CAD.
- B. Interstate 80 runs through the middle of Nebraska. This increases bio-terrorism possibilities and also poses challenges in case of quarantines. Large numbers of people and vehicles, and possibly animals in transit would have to be managed. There are also many feedlots close to or bordering Interstate 80.
- C. There are approximately 4,900 cattle feeding operations statewide, with at least 760 of them being over 1,000 head. The average number of cattle on feed in the state is 2,000,000.
- D. Nebraska animal industries are critical to the State's economy. Cash receipts for livestock and livestock products total \$6.1 billion each year. Value-added products, such as food, add substantially to these totals. A major CAD outbreak could negatively affect the animal industry and those businesses that depend on it. Export of livestock and livestock products would decrease. Businesses would fail. Tax revenue generated directly and indirectly would diminish dramatically. If the disease spread to other states, it could have a devastating impact on the United States' ability to compete in the global marketplace.
- E. A major CAD outbreak could create environmental and public health hazards to humans including the exposure to animal disease organisms which can also cause disease in people (zoonotic), hazardous materials and contaminated water

supplies, crops, livestock, and food products. There would also be a significant mental health impact.

- F. Response to a CAD may involve local, state and federal governments, and other entities. No single local or state agency has full authority and expertise to act unilaterally, nor do they have the resources necessary to deal with a large-scale situation.
- G. If an effective response is beyond the local government's capability, state assistance may be required. The Governor may proclaim a "State of Emergency" and the provisions of the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP), including this Annex will be implemented. In implementing this Plan, activation of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or other regional/national assets may be necessary.
- H. If the situation is beyond local and state capability, the Governor may ask for Federal assistance by requesting a Declaration of Emergency from the United States Secretary of Agriculture or a Presidential Declaration of an "emergency" or "major disaster".
- I. A "Presidential Declaration" authorizes federal assistance under PL 93-288, as amended by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707. The declaration triggers the implementation of Federal disaster assistance programs, which are coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- J. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) will provide guidance to local officials applying for State and/or Federal assistance.

#### IV. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The identification of a CAD within the United States would affect the State of Nebraska. This could result in the creation and enforcement of movement controls of people, livestock, products and other property.
- B. Positive detection of such a disease elsewhere will prompt state officials to employ additional precautions to prevent or mitigate the possibility of an occurrence locally.
- C. There is a potential for the agricultural community, as well as local and state officials, to receive a threat of a disease as a mechanism of terrorism. They may also witness or be a victim of an event. If an incident was confirmed as being a terrorist event, the Public Safety and Security Annex of the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) would be utilized in conjunction with this Appendix.

- D. Numerous local, state and federal agencies will play a role in eradicating the disease. Operations regarding remediation and recovery have the potential to involve a massive amount of resources, due to the sheer volume potential.
- E. Trade, professional and marketing organizations/associations may play a role. These associations, and their local and national counterparts, have the ability to communicate rapidly with individual members, providing two-way communication regarding pre-planning through emergency response and recovery.
- F. Large quantities of domestic livestock and wildlife may need to be destroyed or controlled to prevent the spread of a CAD after it has been confirmed within the State.
- G. Vector control may be necessary. Vector-borne diseases can spread quickly, necessitating a quick response over a potentially wide area.
- H. Immediate quarantine areas may be required where suspect or confirmed cases have originated, and may require special operational procedures.
- I. Eradication of the causative agent will require proper sanitary and disposal procedures for animal carcasses. Suspect infected locations and transport vehicles will need cleaned and disinfected. Bio-security guidelines will need to be established and implemented.
- J. Environmental protection regulations or procedures may need to be temporarily suspended to allow timely and efficient disposal of euthanized livestock and wildlife.
- K. There are several scenarios under which livestock related incidents could affect the State of Nebraska. This could result in the creation and enforcement of movement controls of people, livestock, livestock concentration points, products, and other property. Possible major scenarios could include:
  - 1. Small to large traditional livestock operations.
  - 2. Auction markets.
  - 3. Small and major livestock slaughter operations.
  - 4. Private and commercial feedlots.
  - 5. Livestock shows and fairs.
- L. The LEDRS Veterinary Corps will supply a core of trained first responders in case of an emergency, as well as the specially equipped LEDRS trailers.



## V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In the planning stage for Emergency Support Function 11 (ESF-11), it is recognized that under some agriculture disaster scenarios, especially those encompassing multiple (hundreds of) sites, the need for resources is tremendous.
- B. Before, during, and immediately following a Governor's Emergency Proclamation, the policies and procedures in ESF-11 will be followed when requests for agricultural related assistance are made. Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA), the ESF-11 Coordinator Agency, will provide a representative to serve as the designated ESF Coordinator (ESFC) at the State Emergency Operations Center, NEMA.
- C. Federal agencies may provide support during emergency events. The United States Department of Agriculture has the power, in certain circumstances, to declare an emergency. In these cases, USDA/VS representatives in Nebraska will work with NDA.
- D. All participating agencies/departments will operate under the principles of the appropriate NIMS structure.
- E. The ESFC will be available to respond to requests for help and information from local, state and federal agencies. The ESFC will assist in identifying which ESF-11 and additional departments/agencies/associations are needed, and will insure that the departments/agencies/associations are activated or on alert as appropriate.
- F. The level of response to an event depends on the extent and severity of that event. While a natural disaster might bring about a short-lived, local response, the introduction of a major contamination or highly contagious disease could require an ongoing response from multiple sectors in multiple jurisdictions.
- G. During the recovery phase, it may be necessary to place and monitor sentinel animals or poultry to ensure the disease has been eradicated.
- H. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is available to provide mutual aid and share available resources if necessary.
- I. For the duration of the operation, a log of all calls and actions will be maintained by all responding agencies/organizations at the various Emergency Operations Centers and incident site(s).

## VI. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA)

1. NDA is the Coordinator Agency for ESF-11. In the planning stages for ESF-11, NDA will:
  - a. Designate a staff member (the NDA Emergency Coordinator) to be the Emergency Support Function Coordinator (ESFC).
  - b. Develop and maintain a listing of principle contacts for all agencies, the Livestock Emergency Disease Response System (LEDERS) Veterinary Corps, and association assets available to support a response and/or recovery mission. A list of these assets and contacts is found in the Nebraska Dept. of Agriculture Emergency Operations Plan/Standard Operating Procedures (NDA/EOP/SOP) under the "BAI" tab.
  - c. Position resources in advance, or when it becomes apparent that resources will be required.
2. When ESF-11 is activated, the following operational requests may be made of the ESFC and/or other NDA personnel. The level of response is dependant on the scope and duration of the event and available resources. Generally, NDA will:
  - a. The NDA Emergency Coordinator, or designee, will serve as the Emergency Support Function Coordinator (ESFC) and report to the NEMA Emergency Operation Center (EOC).
  - b. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment and technical assistance in response to highly contagious animal diseases.
  - c. The ESFC will identify which participating departments, agencies, and/or associations are needed, and take steps to ensure that they are activated or on alert, as appropriate.
  - d. Provide support departments/agencies/associations with current information concerning locations of outbreaks, extent of involvement, and available diagnostic information.
  - e. Coordinate with support departments/agencies/associations to prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response
  - f. Develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP) per NIMS, which includes the strategic, technical, logistical, financial and staffing requirements necessary to obtain needed resources. The IAP shall be reviewed and revised at least daily and distributed to all agencies involved.
  - g. Designate regulatory persons or Livestock Emergency Disease Response System (LEDERS) veterinarians to collect samples, and forward to appropriate laboratory.

- h. Provide communication through the NDA Public Information Officer (PIO), including information that may be coming through federal counterparts. Also, the PIO will be the primary contact with other states, through the "Emergency Communications Plan" developed by the Communication Officers of State Departments of Agriculture (COSDA). The purpose of this communications plan is to share critical information with all participating states in a timely manner in order to better manage the public message in an emergency situation that is regional or national in scope, see Attachment 1 of ESF-11. The PIO will be a primary participant in a Joint Information Center if one is established.
  - i. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel and ensure that they are ready to respond in a timely manner.
  - j. Provide information on local agricultural conditions, resources, and producers.
  - k. Accumulate contamination/disease information obtained from assessment teams, the telecommunications industry, the local emergency operations center, and other local, state, and federal agencies.
  - l. Prepare and process reports using established procedures, focusing specific attention to the production of after-action reports.
  - m. Continually re-assess priorities to address the most critical needs.
  - n. Track resources which are committed to specific missions.
  - o. Re-deploy and re-stage resources as appropriate.
  - p. Coordinate the movement of any resource that may be needed in order to mitigate an event, and during recovery, from the potential disaster area to the nearest staging area, including evacuation and re-entry of a designated area.
3. NDA, through the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), has broad authority over diseased livestock. In the event of a CAD outbreak, the NDA Director will initiate the response and will coordinate with NEMA after the Governor has issued a proclamation of a State of Emergency. NDA will administer and command emergency procedures in regard to quarantining, euthanasia and disposal of animals as required. In addition, NDA will continue epidemiology investigations. NDA will:
- a. Notify appropriate contacts necessary to support a response.
  - b. Provide NEMA with information regarding the CAD outbreak.

- c. Distribute scientific, procedural and diagnostic information to veterinarians practicing in Nebraska.
- d. Provide diagnostic and laboratory support if appropriate.
- e. Provide information on local agricultural conditions, resources, and producers.
- f. Provide advice regarding the limits of infected areas. The State Veterinarian will establish quarantine areas depending on the disease diagnosed, the extent to which it has already spread, and the current weather conditions, especially wind. The quarantine cordons will consist of three areas: the central “infected zone”; the surrounding “surveillance zone”; and the outside area called the “control zone”. Typically, there is a 6 mile radius from the outside of the “infected zone” to the outside of the “control zone”.
- g. Evaluate the risk factors of wildlife with Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC) regarding the dissemination or persistence of infection.
- h. Activate and coordinate efforts of LEDRS, as well as any veterinary medical assistance teams.

B. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)

- 1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary containment practices and procedures for carcass disposal and decontamination advice/planning.
- 2. Provide on-site assistance regarding environmental issues stemming from disposal and/or decontamination activities.
- 3. Provide technical assistance on waste treatment and disposal.
- 4. Approve waste disposal and/or treatment sites.
- 5. Provide technical advice on locations for cleaning and disinfecting stations.
- 6. Provide technical assistance on environmental regulations and requirements.
- 7. Provide information on locations of known livestock feeding operations.

C. Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR)

- 1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary mapping information, to include specific information on topography and water tables.

2. Provide on-site mapping assistance.

D. Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)

1. Provide guidance for re-routing of traffic in and around the affected area, including the establishment of movement corridors.
2. Coordinate with the Nebraska State Patrol to identify traffic control issues and/or needs such as supplying traffic control devices.
3. Assist with the transport of soil, carcasses, or debris
4. Identify potential sources of outside assistance (i.e., contractors, equipment sources, etc.)

E. The Governor's Office

The Office of the Governor is empowered to issue State of Emergency Proclamations, request Presidential Declarations and affect the powers as granted in the Nebraska Emergency Management Act.

F. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

1. Activate and operate the SEOC; provide liaisons to affected jurisdictions; prepare situation reports for the Governor and receive and act on requests for assistance from county emergency managers/directors; coordinate the State's response with local governments, coordinate with FEMA and the National Response Plan; and, assist in the coordination of disaster related public information. NEMA will support NDA in the management, direction and control of ESF-11 activities.
2. Identify sources of equipment and supplies, including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) necessary or specifically requested to facilitate movement/destruction/disposal of large animal populations and provide logistical support for the distribution and tracking of these resources. Attachment 1 to this Appendix contains information on the type of equipment which may be needed for this process.
3. Provide additional communications if responders so request, especially in remote areas of the state.
4. Identify the locations and organizations capable of approved decontamination of individuals and equipment.
5. Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) and coordinate with other agencies' Public Information Officers.

6. Assist and or coordinate in the transportation of suspected diseased tissue samples to an appropriate diagnostic laboratory

G. Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC)

1. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to help prevent the spread of highly contagious animal diseases to and through wild animals.
2. Provide, if necessary, temporary sheltering of animals involved in stop-movement orders, or sites for disposal of large animal populations.
3. Provide assistance with vector control, and location of cleaning and disinfecting stations.
4. Conduct surveillance on susceptible wild animal species, as required.
5. Reduce infected wildlife populations, as required.
6. May provide additional security, law enforcement and traffic control as required.
7. May provide heavy equipment for disposal operations.
8. May assist with the transportation of soil, carcasses, or debris.

H. Nebraska Health and Human Services System (HHSS)

1. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment, and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency, including special requirements needed during quarantine.
2. Provide assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic diseases.
3. Determine potable water supplies and identify other drinking water sources.
4. Provide mental health support to survivors, emergency responders, those that suffer significant property loss and the public in general to prevent or minimize stress, grief, and depression that occur following natural or manmade disasters.
5. Providing supplemental assistance to local entities in identifying and meeting the health needs of victims of a major emergency or disaster. This support is categorized in the following areas:
  - a. Assessment of medical needs.
  - b. Medical care personnel.

- c. Medical equipment and supplies.
  - d. Patient evacuation.
  - e. Coordinate in-hospital care.
  - f. Drug safety.
  - g. Coordinate statewide Emergency Medical Response.
  - h. Public health information release.
  - i. Victim identification/mortuary services.
  - j. Medical Command and Control.
- 6. Identify additional medical personnel, facilities, equipment, and supplies that can be accessed and coordinate their deployment.
  - 7. Utilize locally available medical resources to the extent possible to meet the needs identified by local authorities.
- I. Nebraska Military Department (MIL)
    - 1. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of highly contagious animal diseases.
    - 2. Provide incident security and traffic control, including management of approved entry to a site.
    - 3. May provide heavy equipment for use in disposal procedures.
    - 4. With approval, may provide assistance in the reduction of infected animal populations.
    - 5. Provide addition support within the mission and capability of National Guard.
- J. Nebraska State Fire Marshal (NSFM)

Provide NIMS Incident Management Systems training to local responders, including specialized training for handling animal incidents, including those where there are decontamination concerns.
- K. Nebraska State Patrol (NSP).
    - 1. Coordinate with the local law enforcement agencies.

2. Support incident security, including the management of approved entry and exiting to a site, law enforcement, traffic control and the establishment of movement corridors as required.
3. Support containment and/or quarantine efforts to prevent the spread of highly contagious animal diseases.
4. Provide protection to responders.
5. Provide additional communication resources if requested.
6. Assist in the coordination and transportation of suspected disease tissue samples to an appropriate diagnostic laboratory.

L. University of Nebraska System (UNS)

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
2. Provide surveillance assistance in prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory services for animal related analytical needs.
4. Provide system wide resources, such as the UNL Department of Veterinary and Bio Medical Science to assist in diagnosis of animal disease or use the Cooperative Extension Service system and personnel.
5. Provide and distribute information regarding the CAD.

M. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
2. Provide technical resources during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance through the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN).
4. Provide an "Emergency Declaration" where necessary.
5. Provide indemnification, to include the cost of animals, and costs associated with an incident.
6. Direct all post-declaration eradication activities including quarantine, evaluation, slaughter, disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, epidemiology, trace back, vector control and transportation permit systems.
7. Collect, collate, analyze and disseminate technical and logistical information.



8. Define training requirements for casual employees or support agencies involved in eradication operations.
9. Issue declaration of the disease and define the infected area and control zones.
10. Prepare information for dissemination to the public, media, producers, processors and transportation industry.
11. Allocate funding for compensation to the owner of destroyed animals.
12. Restrict payment of compensation in cases of violation.
13. Consult with state and local authorities regarding eradication operations.

N. United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA)

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages for food contamination issues.
2. Provide technical assistance during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance through the Food Emergency Response Network (FERN).

O. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

In the event that the CAD or Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) is the possible or confirmed result of terrorist activities, the FBI will be the lead criminal investigative agency. The LEOP, Annex H, Appendix, 1, Terrorism, details their roles and relationships with the affected jurisdictions.

P. Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)

1. Coordinate the provision of food and temporary shelter on-site, especially when an area is quarantined.
2. The Red Cross, Salvation Army and other VOAD agencies will provide support according to their mission in cooperation and approval of the Incident Command and/or NDA.

Q. Livestock Concentration Points

Livestock concentration points include small to large traditional livestock operations, auction markets, small and major livestock slaughter operations, private and commercial feedlots, livestock shows and fairs. Each operation will develop and provide bio-security contingency plans dealing with livestock related emergency operations issues.

## R. Associations

Industry, trade and marketing associations, and their national and local components, are an invaluable resource for emergency prevention, preparation, response, and recovery. Responsibilities under ESF-11 include:

1. Maintain lists of members, and other significant stakeholders, including lists of potential resources (i.e., transportation equipment; pre-positioning).
2. Provide guidance and advice on site/plant security, potential response activity, and other appropriate information to members, based on industry and NDA recommendations.
3. Provide information to NDA regarding technological advances in the industry which may impact on handling emergencies.
4. Provide information to NDA regarding activities which might affect emergency response, including information about specific sites.

## S. Lead Federal Agency (LFA) may:

1. Implement the National Response Plan, which provides a mechanism for organizing, coordinating, and mobilizing federal resources to augment state and local resources.
2. Under the National Response Plan, FEMA may employ Emergency Support Function -11 (ESF -11) for coordinating food response and recovery activities. The lead agency for ESF -11 is the USDA, with other agencies as support agencies based on their resources to support a functional area.

## T. Local Jurisdictions and Agencies

Local officials, governmental and non-governmental agencies will be actively involved in the response and should be utilized. Each county and local government has a Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP), which provides the framework for the jurisdiction's response to an emergency or disaster. County and local emergency managers/directors may utilize their resources and provide additional lines of communication with and for local producer/processors and the local Cooperative Extension Service.

1. County Commissioners/Supervisors
  - a. The chief elected officials will maintain direction and control of governmental activities; declare a county emergency through the normal process described in the LEOP; and provide local resources as available.

- b. The chief elected official will use the Incident Command system, participating in an appropriate NIMS command structure with other agencies and responders such as the Nebraska Dept. of Agriculture (NDA) or and USDA.
- c. The County Clerk/Treasurer will coordinate the documentation of all disaster related expenses such as personnel time, overtime, equipment usage, in-kind or stocked materials, etc. and will follow accepted accounting procedures. Each county or local agency will document their own disaster related expenses and make the data available as requested.

## 2. County Law Enforcement (Sheriff's Office)

The Sheriff's office serving the county will receive an early alert of a suspected CAD/FAD from the local veterinarian should the animal health evaluation warrant it. At the time of CAD confirmation, the Sheriff will become a member of the command structure for the event and may assume the command position for local law enforcement functions. The Sheriff's Department will provide the initial incident security to the personnel and the quarantine zone. The Sheriff's Department will provide communications support and will coordinate local law enforcement response with support from the Nebraska State Patrol and the National Guard if activated. Other roles and responsibilities during a disaster are outlined in other parts of the LEOP.

## 3. County Emergency Management

The Emergency Manager/Director will receive an early alert of a suspected CAD/FAD from the local veterinarian should the animal health evaluation warrant it. At the time of CAD/FAD confirmation (CAD Level 3), the County EOC will become activated. The role and responsibilities of the Emergency Manager will remain the same as in other disasters; that is to coordinate requests for additional support, communicate with and advise the chief elected officials and NEMA of local conditions and activities.

## 4. County Department of Roads

The County Roads Department will respond to requests as in other disasters with emphasis on traffic control in the quarantine zone. In support of the law enforcement agencies, they will identify the sustainability of roads and bridges necessary for re-routing traffic from the quarantine zone. They may also assist by providing excavation and transportation equipment and operators to move soil, carcasses or debris as directed.

## 5. Fire Service/EMS

The local fire service(s) will, within their limits of training and equipment, provide assistance with decontamination, hazardous material and fire

protection as required by the Veterinary Emergency Team. They will also provide EMS services as needed. Mutual aid requests will follow normal processes as described in Annex F of the county's LEOP.

6. Public Health District

- a. The regional/local Public Health district will support the Nebraska Health and Human Services System and Volunteers Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) in providing overall leadership, coordination, assessment and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency. Other functions are described in Annex G of the LEOP.
- b. They will also provide assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic (animal spread to humans) diseases.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION

- A. The Governor and key state officials are provided the capability to direct and control response and recovery operations from a centralized facility in the event of an emergency/disaster. State departments/agencies conduct their day-to-day operations from facilities that are widely dispersed throughout the state. Therefore, when an emergency/disaster occurs, centralized direction and control is required to facilitate coordinated responses by the Governor and key departmental/agency staff, emergency management staff and representatives of private sector organizations assigned emergency responsibilities.
- B. As NEMA Director, the Adjutant General administers the Nebraska Emergency Management Act through the auspices of the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency. The State Emergency Operations Center is located with the NEMA facility.
- C. The Nebraska Department of Agriculture will monitor, assess and then determine any level of CAD for the State.
- D. Activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may occur under any of the following conditions:
  1. When any CAD LEVEL has been identified, the NDA will notify NEMA of any suspected or confirmed CAD incident. The activation status of the SEOC will be decided by the NEMA Assistant Director in relation to the severity of the CAD LEVEL. See the CAD Incident Severity Levels below.
  2. At the NEMA Assistant Director's direction.
  3. At the Adjutant General's direction.

4. At a Governor's proclamation of a State of Emergency. Upon the issuance of a State of Emergency proclamation, the Governor may direct any and all agencies of state government to provide assistance under the coordination of NEMA.
- E. CAD Incident Severity Levels - A reported CAD incident will be classified as one of four CAD Incident Severity Levels. Each CAD level is used to:
1. Determine the extent of initial state agency response. For additional details, see Appendix 1, Attachment 1, Contagious Animal Diseases: Notification and Primary Activities.
  2. Determine the SEOC activation level.
  3. The levels are as follows:
    - a. **LEVEL 1: When a CAD is confirmed in North America or Mexico, but not in the United States.**

Level 1 general activity may include:

      - 1) Notification to all states and continuous monitoring of the situation by the USDA.
      - 2) An increase of activities for the animal origin verification process.
      - 3) The distribution of Information to private practice veterinarians of specific clinical symptoms of the disease(s) in question.
      - 4) Increased law enforcement verification of animal health certificates associated with livestock or poultry in transit, focused on the animals susceptible to the disease(s) in question.
      - 5) Providing the LEDRS Veterinary Corps coordination and monitoring of the progression of the disease(s) through periodic briefings from the USDA AVIC.
      - 6) Notification of the affected producer trade association of disease(s) outbreak and clinical symptoms; and
      - 7) Review of the livestock EOP relative to a potential response to the disease(s) in question.
    - b. **LEVEL 2: When a CAD is confirmed in the United States, but it is not suspected or confirmed in a border state.**

Level 2 general activities may include:

- 1) Suspending the Import of affected or potentially affected animals from the impacted states or specific areas within the states, depending on the disease diagnosed, pending eradication of the disease(s).
- 2) Suspending the Import of affected or potentially affected animals from states bordering the impacted area pending further review by the SV and AVIC.
- 3) The notification to State response elements that could be involved with the disease(s) outbreak of the disease situation through periodic briefings.
- 4) An assessment of current inventory and review of the contract mechanisms supporting the logistics portion of a potential response will be conducted.
- 5) Notification to Local Health Departments of the disease(s) threat through periodic briefings;
- 6) A review and update of public relations/information.
- 7) The possible activation of State and local resources to support local or regional issues regarding animals that cannot be moved due to the border closure of an adjacent state.

c. **LEVEL 3: When a CAD is confirmed in a border state.**

Response activities may include all activities associated with the previous levels and also the following activities:

- 1) The State veterinary response teams and the LEDRS Corps will be notified and deployment is possible if the FADD, AVIC and SV feel it is prudent.
- 2) The governor may issue a "stop animal movement" order requiring state and local law enforcement to restrict movement, either intra or interstate.
- 3) County emergency operation centers may be activated to deal with animals stopped within their jurisdiction.
- 4) State border or affected area restrictions on human movement may be imposed.

d. **LEVEL 4: When a CAD is strongly suspicious or confirmed within Nebraska.**

This final level includes all activities associated with the previous levels and may also include the following activities:

- 1) Local authorities are alerted to the possibility of a restricted movement or hold order or quarantine.
  - 2) A FADD is dispatched to investigate the suspected disease and initiate an appropriate first response.
  - 3) If a CAD is confirmed, the State Veterinarian and the AVIC institute full epidemiological investigations, determining the spread and origin of the disease(s).
  - 4) The governor issues a disaster declaration; the state emergency operations center is activated.
  - 5) State, regional and local health departments activate their plans to support a state disaster with mental health resources.
  - 6) The governor may request assistance from the federal government, if state resources will be overwhelmed.
  - 7) The state catastrophic animal disposal plan is implemented; extensive euthanasia of infected animals is initiated; and
  - 8) Animal quarantines are issued and areas are quarantined as appropriate to the disease diagnosed and current weather conditions.
- F. NEMA will coordinate response activities in support of Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA) and will be aware of response operations at the local level.
- G. NEMA and NDA will coordinate with the Lead Federal Agency, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and other federal agencies as needed, and may utilize local/regional Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) to facilitate response activities.
- H. The Governor can issue a State of Emergency proclamation. Upon the issuance of a State of Emergency proclamation, the Governor may direct any and all agencies of state government to provide assistance under the coordination of NEMA.
- I. When the SEOC is activated to OPERATIONAL STATUS for a CAD emergency, the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's (NDA) ESF Emergency Coordinator or designee will report to the EOC.

## VIII. SEOC INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

- A. During or at the notice of a potential CAD incident, the SEOC will be staffed to provide for organized management of a multi-agency response in support of the SEOP ESF-11 and the NDA Incident Action Plan.
- B. If the SEOC is activated,
  - 1. NEMA will implement the SEOP and activate ESF-11.
  - 2. Coordinate with NDA and request additional ESFs, and other support agencies, state, federal non-governmental and private organizations assistance
  - 3. Coordinate with NDA to establish priorities and to determine incident objectives and strategies for the NDA developed Incident Action Plan (IAP).
  - 4. Authorized public information will be released through the Joint Information Center (JIC).
  - 5. The SEOC will demobilize when NDA determines the incident no longer poses a threat.

## IX. AUTHORITY

### A. Federal Government.

Legal authority for the United State Department of Agriculture for response procedures as identified in this Annex may be found in USC Title 21, Section 134(a).

### B. State Government (NEMA and NDA).

- 1. Legal authority for the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency's response procedures as identified in this Appendix may be found in the Emergency Management Act of 1996, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§81-829.36 to 81-829.75 (Reissue 1996 and Cum. Supp. 2002).
- 2. Legal authority for the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's response procedures as identified in this Appendix may be found in the following statutes: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-201 (Reissue 1996), Neb. Rev. Stat. §54-701 (Reissue 1998 and Cum Supp. 2002), and Neb. Rev. Stat. §§54-1180 to 54-1182 (Reissue 1998 and Cum. Supp. 2002).
- 3. The Governor maintains the authority to meet the dangers to the state and people presented by disasters and emergencies. In the event of disaster or emergency, beyond local control, the Governor may assume direct



operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within the State.

X. TRAINING/EXERCISES

All agencies with responsibilities listed in this Appendix will provide annual training in regards to CAD. An orientation and/or tabletop exercise should be conducted annually to ensure adequate response to a threatened or actual animal disease. The objectives for these exercises should be based on the policies and procedures identified in this plan

## **CONTAGIOUS ANIMAL DISEASES: CAD LEVELS:**

### **Notification and Primary Activities**

Introduction: Contagious Animal Diseases (CADs) are highly variable in their potential effect on agriculture. Not all reports of a CAD will require activating a CAD level. When the State Veterinarian determines that a serious threat exists, the appropriate CAD level will be determined and NDA will contact NEMA for the purpose of activating ESF -11.

#### **NOTES:**

1. While the chart below indicates the primary lines of communications and activities, many of the response activities occur simultaneously or within a short time of each other. The lines of communication are not necessarily lineal.
2. This document represents a likely timetable of events which could occur during an animal emergency. It describes the interactions between levels of governments (Federal-State, State-Local) and describes major contacts NDA will have with NEMA and the Governor's office.
1. This document does not describe actions taken by other Nebraska State Agencies that play a role in an event as ESF-11 is activated. Agencies are encouraged to develop plans based on ESF-011, using the flow chart as a theoretical timetable of events.

#### **CAD LEVELS:**

- LEVEL 1: A CAD is confirmed in North America or Mexico, but not in the United States.
- LEVEL 2: A CAD is confirmed in the United States, but it is not suspected or confirmed in a border state
- LEVEL 3: A CAD is confirmed in a border state.
- LEVEL 4: A CAD is strongly suspected or confirmed in Nebraska

**LEVEL 1: A CAD is confirmed in North America or Mexico,  
but not in the United States.**

USDA

Notifies all federal Area Veterinarians In Charge, State Departments of Agriculture, State Veterinarians of disease type, embargoes, etc.

NDA notifies

- NEMA of situation.
- Governor/Governor's Office of situation.
- Private practice veterinarians of symptoms.
- Producer / trade organizations.

NEMA notifies, coordinates, confers with

- NDA.
- Governor/Governor's Office.
- May notify county Emergency Managers.
- Determines the level of SEOC activation.
- Notifies ESF Coordinators

**LEVEL 2: A CAD is confirmed in the United States,  
but it is not suspected or confirmed in a border state.**

In addition to all the notices and activities listed for LEVEL 1, the communications and primary activities are expanded to include:

USDA

- Notifies all Area Veterinarians In Charge (AVICs) and State Veterinarians (SVs).
- May declare an Emergency or Extraordinary Emergency for the affected state(s).
- Evaluate the need for a Presidential Declaration.
- Continue to monitor and update all states.

→ NDA

- Determines the activation level of NDA's Command Center and notifies appropriate NDA personnel.
- Notifies all producers, processors, transit companies; may issue a "Stop (Animal) Movement Order" for imports coming from the affected state(s) or bordering areas.
- Coordinates with NEMA, requests SEOC be activated, requests additional support agencies (ESF-11) by given "stand-by" notice; sends ESF Coordinator to SEOC.
- Coordinates with NEMA, requests special notice be given to regional/local health departments.
- Coordinates with NEMA to review needed resources and purchasing procedures to support a response to a potential outbreak.
- Coordinates with NEMA concerning opening a Joint Information Center (JIC).
- Alerts LEDRS personnel of potential response activities.
- Continues to monitor USDA, affected state's activities, issues timely updates.
- Confers with NEMA and the Governor/Governor's Office.

**LEVEL 2: A CAD is confirmed in the United States,  
but it is not suspected or confirmed in a border state.**

(continued)

NEMA

- Notifies staff, limited SEOC activation.
- Coordinates with NDA on joint efforts (see above).
- With NDA, may provide special briefings for the media and for information release to the general public through the JIC.
- Governor/Governor's Office
  - Confers with NDA and NEMA (see above).
  - May contact affected state(s) or be contacted by them.

**LEVEL 3: A CAD is confirmed in a border state.**

In addition to all the notices and activities listed for LEVELS 1, 2, the communications and primary activities are expanded to include:

**USDA**

- Notifies all Area Veterinarians In Charge (AVICs) and State Veterinarians (SVs).
- May declare an Emergency or Extraordinary Emergency for the affected state(s).
- Evaluates the need for a Presidential Declaration.
- Continues to monitor and update all states.

**NDA**

- Determines the activation level of NDA's Command Center and notifies appropriate NDA personnel.
- Notifies all potentially affected producers, processors, transit companies. To prevent unnecessary shipment of animals, may issue a "Stop (Animal) Movement Order" for animal imports coming from the affected state(s) or bordering areas.
- Coordinates with NEMA, requests SEOC be activated, requests additional support agencies (ESF-11) be given "stand-by" notice; sends ESF Coordinator to SEOC.
- Coordinates with NEMA, requests special notice be given to regional/local health departments.
- Coordinates with NEMA to review needed resources and purchasing procedures to support a response to a potential outbreak.
- Coordinates with NEMA concerning opening a Joint Information Center (JIC).
- May deploy and pre-position LEDRS personnel/equipment.
- Continues to monitor USDA, affected state's activities, issues timely updates to all agencies/private entities involved.
- Confers with NEMA and the Governor/Governor's office.
- Coordinates with NEMA concerning an Emergency Declaration.

(Continued notification and initial action)

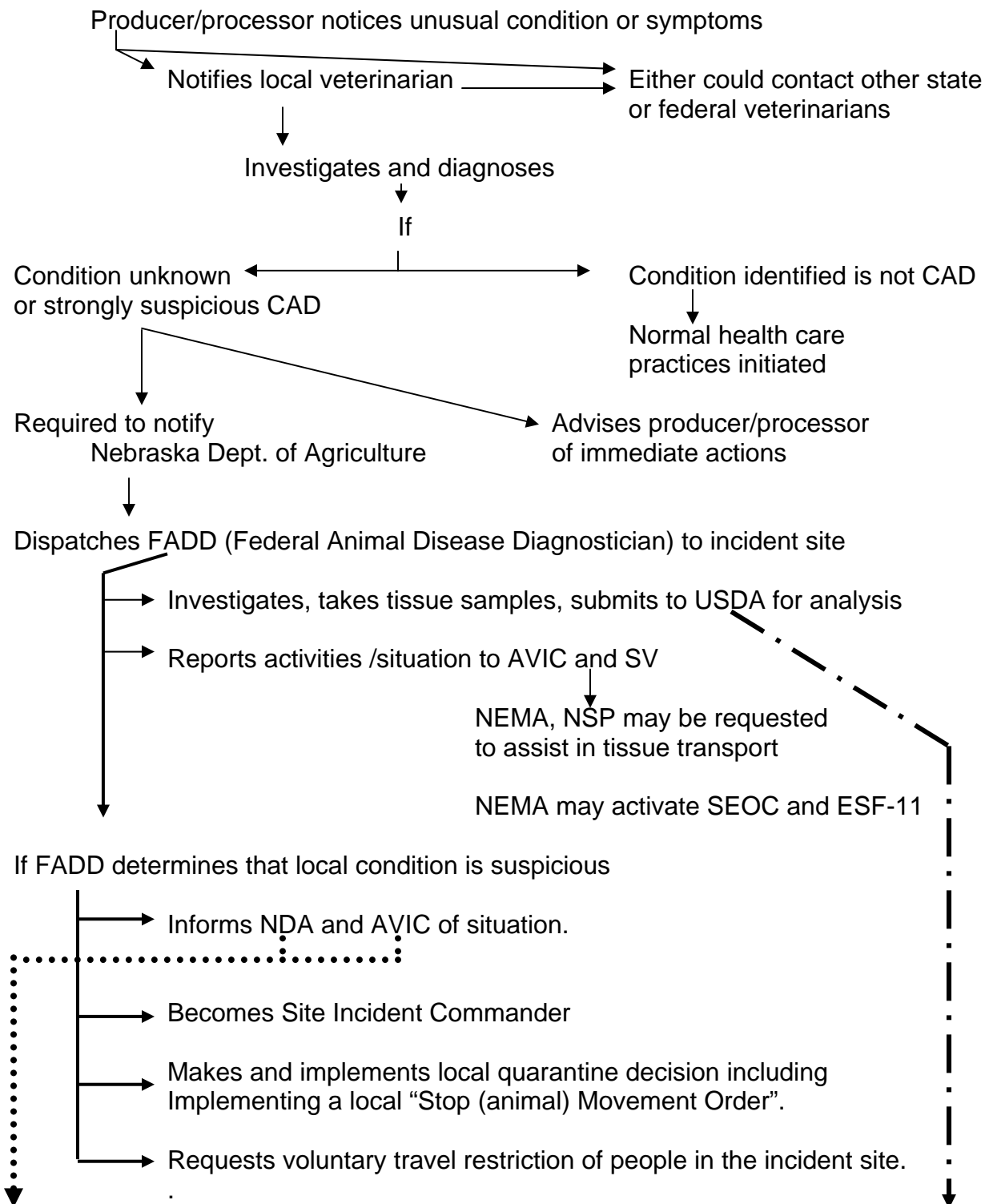
**LEVEL 3: A CAD is confirmed in a border state.**

NEMA

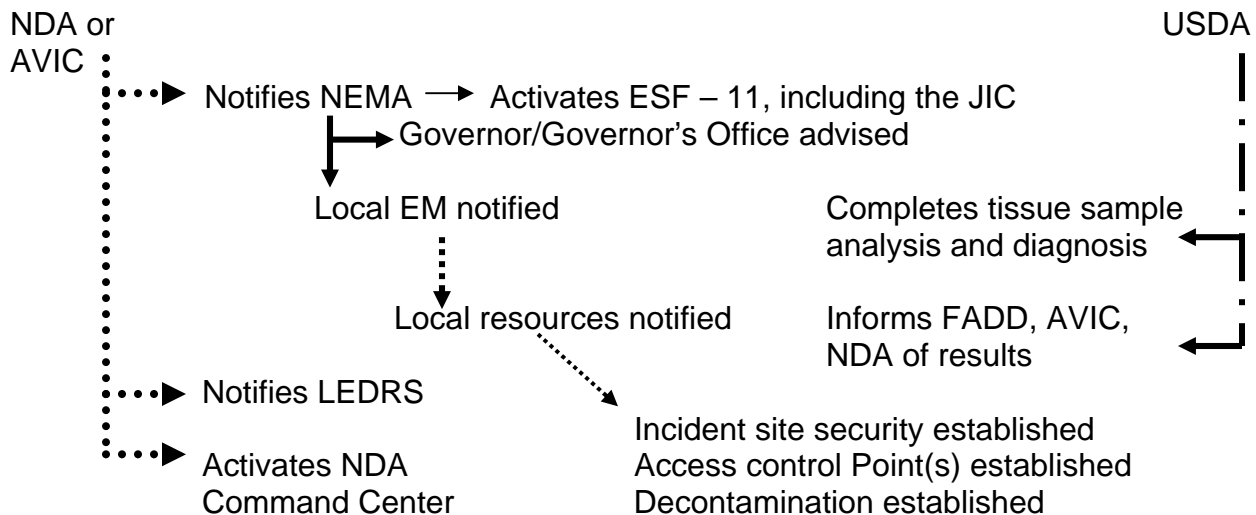
- Notifies staff, limited SEOC activation
- Coordinates with NDA on joint efforts (see above);
- With NDA, may provide special briefings for the media and for information release to the general public through the JIC.
- Governor/Governor's Office
  - Confers with NDA and NEMA
  - May contact affected state(s) or be contacted by them
  - May issue a stop order to include the movement of people.
- May request additional ESF-11 agencies to report to SEOC such as NSP, G&P, etc.
- Notifies local Emergency Managers of situation
  - Notifies/coordinates with chief elected officials; prepares County Disaster Declaration
  - Reviews local animal holding plan with local agencies
  - Notifies/coordinates with law enforcement
  - Notifies/coordinates with those involved with decontamination

**LEVEL 4: A CAD is strongly suspected or confirmed in Nebraska.**

Implementation: Initial Event:



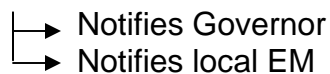
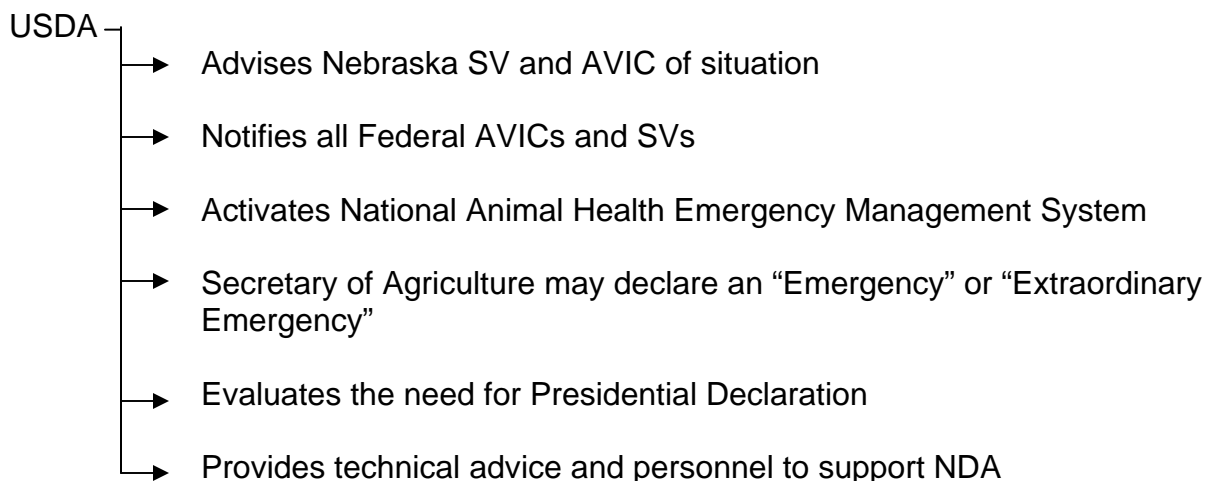


**LEVEL 4: A CAD is strongly suspected or confirmed in Nebraska.** (continued)**IF USDA RESULTS ARE:****NEGATIVE for CAD:**

- A. FADD notifies producer, processor and local veterinarian

Incident Command suspended

- B. NDA notifies NEMA

**POSITIVE (CONFIRMED) for CAD**

**LEVEL 4: A CAD is strongly suspected or confirmed in Nebraska.** (continued)**POSITIVE (CONFIRMED) for CAD - continued**

## NDA

- Notifies NEMA .....
- Activates the NDA Command Center
- Issues "Stop Movement Order"
- Activates LEDRS
- NDA Emergency Coordinator reports to SEOC as ESF-11 Coordinator

## NEMA

- ▶ Activates SEOC, ESF-11,
- ▶ Notifies additional agencies under ESF-11
- ▶ Advises Governor's Office for State Emergency Proclamation, Presidential Declaration
- ▶ Coordinates with local Emergency Mgrs., gathers local intelligence for analysis by NDA et al.
- ▶ Coordinates with other state, Federal agencies
- ▶ Establishes a JIC, if not already activated

## Governor

- ▶ Contacts surrounding states
- ▶ May issue "State of Emergency Proclamation"
- ▶ Monitors and may assign state resources for import/export restrictions.
- ▶ May issue "Stop (People) Movement Order"

**LEVEL 4: A CAD is strongly suspected or confirmed in Nebraska.** (continued)**POSITIVE (CONFIRMED) for CAD - continued**

└─→ Local jurisdictions:

A. County with Strongly Suspected CAD

- Receives notification from NEMA.
- May open EOC (limited staffing).
- Reviews and readies to implement CAD section of LEOP.

B. County with Confirmed CAD

- Emergency Manager activates EOC, implements CAD section of LEOP
- E M notifies Chief Elected Officials, prepares County Disaster Declaration
- Emergency Manager confers with state and/or federal veterinarians
- Supports Site Incident Command
- Coordinates with local Law Enforcement and other supporting agencies
- Coordinates with local VOAD for Mass Care
- May request mutual aid
- May establish communications with DEQ, DNR, HHSS to establish decontamination stations as directed.
- Prepares for temporary housing of animals, reviews process for potential animal euthanasia and disposal.

**LEVEL 4: A CAD is strongly suspected or confirmed in Nebraska.** (continued)**POSITIVE (CONFIRMED) for CAD - continued**

## C. All Counties affected by “Stop Movement Order”

## Emergency Manager:

- Notifies Chief Elected Officials, prepares Disaster Declaration
- Notifies local law enforcement
- Confers with NSP
- Informs producers/processors through local network of CES agents et al.
- Implements animal holding SOP, notifies local vet, Veterinary Medical Officer, handlers et al.
- Confirms with NEMA that “Stop (Animal) Order” is effected

Following the response to a CAD outbreak at a premises and the removal of the contamination/disease source, the recovery process will begin. Recovery may involve the placement of sentry animals as part of the process of determining that a disease threat no longer exists. If this determination is made, the property (ies) may return to its pre-event status.

# **NEBRASKA LEDRS**

## **Emergency Supply Trailer Inventory**

### **Livestock Disease Emergency Preparedness Equipment and Supplies**

**Inventory listed is for one (1) trailer. There are five (5) trailers distributed throughout the state in the five (5) different State Veterinary Field Officer Locations.**

## **Inventory**

### **OPERATIONS CENTER AND OFFICE**

Designed to be the point of coordination for all activities

#### Documentation & Planning

- Table - 1
- Chairs - 4
- Heater, electric - 1
- Plastic file box
- Shipping Boxes, VS – 2
- Shipping Labels, Fed Ex – 2
- Shipping Tape, Roll – 2
- Submission Forms, VS 10-4 – 5
- Submission Forms, UNL Diagnostic Lab – 5
- White dry-erase board - 1

#### Publications

- AVMA Euthanasia Guide publication
- Maps of State
- Epizootiology form - 50
- Indemnity form - 50
- Job Assignment card – 100
- Quarantine form - 50
- ID Badge - 50
- Incident Command Protocol
- Phone List of contacts
  - State and county level emergency response coordinators
  - State Patrol and Sheriff Offices

**CLOTHING AND PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT**

Designed to be the point of interface between the contaminated work area and non-contaminated outside area. Personnel will change into dis-infectable or disposable clothing at this point. This is the biosecurity lock.

**Body**

Rainsuit (M) – 5	Coveralls (XL), Case/25 – 3
Rainsuit (L) – 5	Coveralls (2XL), Case/25 – 3
Rainsuit (XL) – 5	Coveralls (3XL), Case/25 – 3
Rainsuit (XXL) – 5	Coveralls (4XL), Case/25 – 3
Rainsuit (XXXL) – 5	Coveralls (5XL), Case/25 – 3

**Feet**

Tyvek Shoe Covers, pair – 100  
Tyvek Boot Cover w/ PVC sole, box – 1

**Head and Face**

Hard hat, Red - 1 (supervisor)  
Hard hats, White - 4  
Hairnets, box/144 – 1  
Safety Glasses, clear box/10 – 2      Safety Glasses, shaded box/10 – 2

**Breathing and Hearing**

Respirators (Face Masks) box/10 – 2  
Earplugs box/100 pair – 1

**Hands**

Rubber Coated Gloves (M), pair – 24	Rubber Coated Gloves (L), pair – 24
Rubber Coated Gloves (XL), pair – 24	Cut Resistance Gloves (L), pair – 12
Cut Resistance Gloves (XL), pair – 12	Cotton Roping Gloves, pair – 36
Latex Gloves (M) box/100 – 3	Latex Gloves (L) box/100 – 3
Latex Gloves (XL) box/100 – 3	Heavy Duty Nitrile Gloves (M) box/100 – 3
Heavy Duty Nitrile Gloves (L) box/100 – 3	
Heavy Duty Nitrile Gloves (XL) box/100 – 3	

**PERSONNEL – First Aid and Personal Health****First Aid**

First Aid Kit – 2	Fire Extinguisher – 1
Eyeglass cleaning kit – 1	Spray Bottles w/ Vinegar – 2
Softside Soap, 16 oz. – 4	Hand Washing Basin – 3
Waterless Hand Soap – 4	Fingernail brush - 4
Fingernail clippers – 2	Lip Balm – 10
Sunblock-48 SPF, box – 1	Bug Spray, can – 4
Footbath container - 4	Bucket 5 gal - 6
Boot brush - 4	

**Drinking Equipment**

Paper cups, 16 oz. - 75  
Plastic Collapsible Water Tank – 2  
Drinking water cooler, 5 gal - 1

**Sanitation**

Paper towels - 8 rolls  
Portable toilet - 1  
Toilet paper – 8 rolls  
Paper towel holder - 1  
Portable Toilet Liners, box – 1

**Storage/Disposal**

Plastic garbage container (30 gallon) – 2  
Extra Heavy Duty Trash Bags, box – 2  
Plastic Tote w/ Lids – 5

**GENERAL EQUIPMENT****Sample Collection and Diagnostic Equipment**

Centrifuge – 1  
Foreign Animal Disease diagnostic kit (with each FADD)  
WHIRLPACK Bags - 500  
Ice Packs, Instant - box/16 – 2  
Biohazard Container, VWR Sharps – 1  
Ziploc Freezer bags, box/250 – 1  
Ice Chest, Portable – 1

**Syringes**

3cc, box/100—1  
12cc, box/80—1  
6cc, box/50—2  
20cc, box/50—1

**Needles**

14 ga x 2", box/100—2  
18 ga x 1", box/100—2  
16 ga x 1", box/100—2  
18 ga x 1 ½", box/100—2

**Vacutainer tubes**

Red 10ml, box/100 - 1  
Purple 10ml, box/100 - 1  
Green 10ml, box/100 - 1  
Grey/Red 10ml, box/100 – 1

**Quarantine & Movement Control****Heavy Duty Equipment**

Portable Generator – 1  
Air Compressor, portable – 1  
Fuel (Kerosene) Can - 1  
Hot Water Pressure Washer – 1  
Fuel (Gas) Can - 1  
Fuel Funnel (Kerosene) - 1  
Tape, Caution, 100 ft. - 1 roll  
Safety Vests, Orange – 2  
USDA seal – 20  
Tape, Hazardous Material, 100 ft. -1 roll  
Traffic control cones – 8  
Safety Vests, Orange/Lime – 2

**Animal Handling**

Hotshot, red w/ longest flexible shaft – 1  
Batteries - 24

**Euthanasia Equipment (store in separate secure location)**

Captive bolt stun-gun - 1  
Ammunition cartridges--heavy bulls (Black) - 2  
Ammunition cartridges--cattle/large hogs (Red) - 8  
Ammunition cartridges--small pigs & sheep (Yellow) - 8  
Ammunition cartridges--lambs/small animal (Green) – 2

**Carcass Handling/Perforation Equipment**

Knife, boning – 6	Knife, skinning – 6
Hooks, hand - 2	Rib Cutters, 28" - 1
Sharpening steel – 2	Sharpening stone, Diamond – 1
Cutting Board (1/2" thick 15" x12") – 2	
Knife holster with chains and "S" hooks - 2	

**Hand Tools & Miscellaneous Equipment (Tool Box)**

Staple gun	Staples 1/2" – 4 boxes
Staples 9/16" – 4 boxes	Hammer – 1
Assorted nails	Short Handsaw – 1
Duct tape, roll – 10	Extension cord, 100 ft. – 1
Extension cord, 50 ft. - 3	Plug, multiple strips – 2
Screwdriver set, 12 pieces – 1	Pliers
Fencing-1	Grips-1
Long-nose-1	Vise-grips-1
Channel lock Straight Jaw-1	Wrench, Adjustable End – 2
Wrench, Combination Set – 1	Wire Brush – 1
Pry Bar – 1	Bolt Cutters – 1
Chain, 1/4" X 2' – 4	Chain-Log, 3/8" X20' – 3
Padlocks, keyed alike - 4	Rope, Nylon Braided, 5/8" – 1
Plastic Tarps – 4	Jumper Cables – 1
WD-40, 11 oz. – 1	Black Electrical Tape, roll – 2

**Cable Ties - large container of different sizes**

Ratchets, Tie-Downs – 4	Bungee Cords, 12" – 7
Bungee Cords, 18" – 6	Bungee Cords, 24" – 6

**Lights (for night work, if necessary)**

Floodlight/work light, on tripod – 2	Flashlights – 2
Batteries – 12	

**Premises Disinfection**

Backpack sprayer – 1	Shovel – 2
Water Hose, 50 ft – 2	Water Hose nozzle - 1
Heavy Duty Black Plastic, 4.5 mil – 2	



Disinfectant chemicals

Virkon S 10 lb. – 8

Tank, 25 gal. – 1

Valve, shut off for tank – 1

**ALL OTHER EQUIPMENT TO BE PROCURED ON-SITE AS NECESSARY**

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## PLANT DISEASE AND CONTAMINATION RESPONSE PLAN

### Participating Departments/Agencies/Associations

United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA)  
United States Department of Agriculture;  
    Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS)  
    Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA/APHIS/PPQ)  
    Veterinary Services (USDA/APHIS/VS)  
Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA)  
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)  
Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR)  
Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)  
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)  
Nebraska Health and Human Services System (NHHSS)  
Nebraska Military Department (MIL)  
Nebraska State Fire Marshal (NSF)  
Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)  
University of Nebraska Systems (UNS)  
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)  
Nebraska Agri-Business Association  
Nebraska Association of Resource Districts  
Nebraska Aviation Trades Association  
Nebraska Coop Council  
Nebraska Corn Growers Association  
Nebraska Dry Bean Growers Association  
Nebraska Grain and Feed Association  
Nebraska Grain Sorghum Growers Association  
Nebraska Lawn Care Association  
Nebraska Nursery and Landscape Association  
Nebraska Professional Lawn Care Association  
Nebraska Seed Trade Association  
Nebraska Soybean Board  
Nebraska Structural Pest Control Association  
Nebraska Weed Control Association  
Nebraska Wheat Growers Association

### I. PURPOSE

- A. To provide for coordinated measures and procedures designed to detect, control and eradicate plant diseases and contamination as quickly as possible within the State of Nebraska.

- B. To generate immediate, appropriate local, state and federal measures to eliminate the crisis and minimize the consequences in order to return the State of Nebraska to contagion free status.

## II. SITUATION

- A. There are an estimated 1.14 billion bushels of corn produced (12% of the U.S. total), 222 million bushels of soybeans, 35.7 million bushels of sorghum, and 1.79 million bushels of great northern beans produced (85% of the U.S. total). In addition, many other crops are grown within the state. These crops are all vulnerable and potential targets of disease or contamination, either through natural or accidental introduction, or through terrorist attack.
- B. Nebraska agricultural industries are critical to the economic well being of the state's economy. Cash receipts for crops total approximately \$3.4 billion. A major contamination or disease outbreak could negatively affect production agriculture and those businesses that depend on it. Export of agricultural products would decrease. Businesses would fail. Tax revenue generated directly and indirectly would diminish dramatically. If the disease or contamination spread to other states, it could have a devastating impact on the United States' ability to compete in the global marketplace.
- C. A major contamination event or outbreak of disease could create environmental and public health hazards to the human population including exposure to hazardous materials and contaminated water supplies, crops, livestock, and food products. There could also be a significant mental health impact.
- D. Response to plant related incidents may involve local, state, federal and other entities. No single local or state agency has full authority and expertise to act unilaterally, nor do they have the resources necessary to deal with a large-scale situation.

## III. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The identification of incidents or activities impacting plants or crop production within the United States would affect the State of Nebraska.
- B. Positive detection of a contamination, disease, or chemical security breach elsewhere will prompt state officials to employ additional precautions to prevent or mitigate the possibility of an occurrence locally.
- C. There is a potential for the farming community, as well as local and state officials, to receive a threat of disease, contamination, or misuse of a chemical as a mechanism of terrorism. They may also witness or be a victim of an event. If an incident were confirmed as being a terrorist event, the Terrorism Annex of the

State of Nebraska Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) would be utilized in conjunction with this Appendix.

- D. Numerous local, state and federal agencies will play a role in mitigating an agricultural event. Operations regarding remediation and recovery have the potential to involve a massive amount of resources, due to the sheer volume potential.
- E. Several to numerous associations may play a role. These associations, and their local and national counterparts, have the ability to communicate rapidly with individual members, providing two-way communication regarding pre-planning through emergency response and recovery.
- F. Large quantities of crops, rangelands, domestic livestock and wildlife, food, milk and dairy products may need to be destroyed or controlled to prevent the spread of contamination or disease after it has been confirmed within the State.
- G. Vector control may be necessary. Vector-borne diseases can spread very quickly, necessitating quick response over a potentially wide area.
- H. Immediate quarantine areas may be required where suspect or confirmed cases may have originated, and may require special operational procedures.
- I. Eradication of the causative agent will require proper sanitary and disposal procedures for animal carcasses, plant materials and/or food. Suspect infected locations and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned and disinfected. Bio-security guidelines may need to be established.
- J. Environmental protection regulations or procedures may need to be temporarily suspended to allow timely and efficient disposal of food, plant materials, and/or euthanized livestock and wildlife.
- K. Discovery of a toxic or explosive chemical security breach will require rapid response by local, state, and national law enforcement. Communication and notification of potential targets is a high priority.
- L. There are several scenarios under which plant related incidents could affect the State of Nebraska. This could result in the creation and enforcement of movement controls of people, livestock, products, and other property. Possible major scenarios are:
  - 1. Introduction of a non-indigenous plant pathogen. Non-indigenous plant pathogens are those plant diseases not currently found in our state which might be introduced to our state either intentionally or naturally. Specific pathogens of concern have been identified by USDA/APHIS.

2. Invasive Species. Invasive species are those economically damaging species that have already been found in the United States. Control programs have been established for many of these species. However, the geographic area infested with an invasive species may experience either a natural or intentional escape in areas not presently experiencing infestation. Invasive species include indigenous plant pathogens, noxious weeds, insects, or animals.
3. Genetically Modified (GM) Crops. There are two concerns with GM crops. First, there is the potential that an individual or group would manage to create a GM crop which impacts human or animal health, or the environment. Second, the introduction of a GM crop on a non-GM crop area will potentially contaminate the non-GM crop, making it unmarketable.
4. Chemical Security. Production agriculture utilizes many inputs, including fertilizers and other farm chemicals, such as pesticides. Fertilizer and pesticide security is important due to the explosive and/or toxic nature of some of these compounds. Large amounts of ammonium-nitrate fertilizer can be found in the state, as well as large quantities of hazardous or toxic pesticides. In addition, these chemicals are manufactured, formulated, packaged, and stored at various sites throughout the state. At these sites, large quantities of concentrated product are present, increasing the concerns.

#### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In the planning stage for Emergency Support Function 11 (ESF-11), it is recognized that under some agriculture disaster scenarios, especially those encompassing multiple (hundreds of) sites, the need for resources is tremendous.
- B. Before, during, and immediately following a Governor's emergency proclamation, ESF-11 will be followed when requests for agriculture related assistance are made. When ESF-11 is activated, NDA, the ESF-11 Coordinator Agency will provide a representative to serve as the NEMA designated ESF Coordinator (ESFC).
- C. Federal agencies may provide support during emergency events. The United States Department of Agriculture has the power, in certain circumstances, to declare an emergency.
- D. Upon State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) request, the ESFC will be available to respond to requests submitted through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The ESFC will identify which participating departments/agencies/associations are needed, and take steps to ensure that the departments/agencies/associations are activated or on alert as appropriate.

- E. The level of response to an event depends on the extent and severity of that event. While a natural disaster might bring about a short-lived, local response, the introduction of a major food contamination or highly contagious plant disease could initiate a response from multiple sectors in multiple jurisdictions.

## V. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### A. Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA).

1. NDA is the Coordinator Agency for ESF-11. In the planning stages for ESF-11, NDA will do the following:
  - a. Develop and maintain a listing of principle contacts of all departments/agencies and association assets available to support a response and/or recovery mission. Volunteer and local agencies may be requested to contribute assets to the response effort.
  - b. Position resources in advance, or when it becomes apparent that resources will be required.
  - c. Develop a preparation/response/recovery plan which includes the logistical requirements necessary to obtain needed equipment.
  - d. Prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
  - e. Coordinate with support departments/agencies to prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
2. When ESF-11 is activated, the following operational requests may be made of the ESFC and/or other NDA personnel. The extent of the response will vary depending on the scope of the disaster or emergency incident and the resources that are available with which to respond. Generally, NDA will do the following:
  - a. The NDA Chief Administrator, or designated alternate, will serve as the Emergency Support Function Coordinator (ESFC) at the NEMA Emergency Operation Center (EOC).
  - b. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment, and technical assistance in response to highly contagious plant diseases and crop contamination.
  - c. Provide support departments/agencies/associations with current information concerning locations of outbreaks, and extent of involvement, and available diagnostic information.

- d. The ESFC will identify which participating departments, agencies, and/or associations are needed, and take steps to ensure that they are activated or on alert, as appropriate.
  - e. Collect samples and forward to appropriate laboratory.
  - f. Provide communication through NDA Public Information Officer (PIO), including information that may be coming through federal counterparts. Also, the PIO will be the primary contact with other states, through the "Emergency Communications Plan" developed by the Communication Officers of State Departments of Agriculture (COSDA). The purpose of this communications plan is to share critical information with all participating states in a timely manner, in order to better manage the public message in an emergency situation that is regional or national in scope. A copy of this plan is found in ESF-11, Appendix 5.
  - g. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel and ensure that they are ready to respond in a timely manner.
  - h. Provide information of local agricultural conditions, resources, and producers.
  - i. Accumulate contamination/disease information obtained from assessment teams, the telecommunications industry, the local emergency operations center, and other local, state, and federal agencies.
  - j. Prepare and process reports using established procedures, focusing specific attention to the production of after-action reports.
  - k. Continually reassess priorities to address the most critical needs.
  - l. Track resources which are committed to specific missions.
  - m. Re-deploy and re-stage resources as appropriate.
  - n. Coordinate movement of any resource that may be needed in order to mitigate an event, and in recovery, from the potential disaster area to the nearest staging area, including evacuation and re-entry of a designated area.
3. NDA, through the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI), has regulatory authority over crops, plants, feeds, fertilizers, pesticides, weeds, and insect control. Responses are as specified for the major scenarios described above in "Assumptions".



- a. Introduction of a non-indigenous plant pathogen.
  - 1) Contact/coordinate with USDA/APHIS. Establish command and control, and determine Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) protocol.
  - 2) Contact NEMA or other agencies as appropriate. Other agencies may include DEQ, county/city control authorities, FDA, FBI, etc.
  - 3) Contact and activate agency staff and resources as needed. Quarantine zones may need to be established, traffic monitored or inspected, samples collected and transported to a laboratory or laboratories.
  - 4) Contact laboratory.
  - 5) Work through NDA PIO and alert public as needed.
- b. Invasive Species.
  - 1) Contact/coordinate with USDA/APHIS. Establish command and control, and determine if Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) is required.
  - 2) Contact NEMA or other agencies as appropriate. This may be on alert status rather than an activation status.
  - 3) Determine spread rate and establish control procedures.
  - 4) Contact laboratory as needed.
  - 5) Work through NDA PIO and alert public as needed.
- c. Genetically Modified (GM) Crops.
  - 1) Contact/coordinate with USDA/APHIS. Establish command and control, and determine Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) protocol.
  - 2) Immediate crop quarantine and destruction is essential in this scenario, so rapid activation of staff, and rapid establishment of a transport quarantine is essential. Rapid contact with NDA staff and other agency resources is important. Determination of scale of incident needs to happen quickly, and transportation restrictions must be made, if needed, to control spread of problem.

- 3) Contact with NDA PIO to establish what information is available, since misinformation is more damaging to economy than no information.
- 4) Contact laboratory to alert them of analytical needs.
- 5) Establish control zones and implement crop destruction protocol if warranted.

d. Chemical Security.

- 1) Concerns for security can come from local or national sources. Incidents might include actual misuse or theft of farm chemicals.
- 2) In a theft situation, NDA will alert state law enforcement and industry associations on details, requesting assistance in locating stolen product.
- 3) In a misuse scenario (use of fertilizer as an explosive; pesticides for an illegal purpose), NDA will alert appropriate local, state, and/or federal authorities as the incident requires. NDA staff and resources could be mobilized to assist in monitoring, searching, etc., but this activation would be in assistance to law enforcement, since the issue is criminal in nature. NDA staff would also serve in an advisor role on remediation or deactivation of chemicals.

B. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ).

1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary containment practices and procedures.
2. Provide on-site assistance regarding environmental issues stemming from disposal and decontamination activities.

C. Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR).

1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary mapping information, to include specific information on topography and water tables.
2. Provide on-site mapping assistance.

D. Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR).

1. Provide guidance for re-routing of traffic in and around the affected area.
2. Identify traffic control issues and/or needs.

3. Assist with the transport of soil, carcasses, or debris.
4. Identify potential sources of outside assistance (i.e., contractors, equipment sources, etc.)

E. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

1. Activate and operate the SEOC; provide liaisons to affected jurisdictions; prepare situation reports for the Governor and receive and act on requests for assistance from county emergency managers/directors; coordinate the State's response with local governments; coordinate with FEMA and the Federal Response Plan; and, assist in the coordination of disaster related public information.
2. Provide equipment and supplies, including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) necessary to facilitate movement/destruction/disposal of contaminated product.
3. Provide communications to responders, especially in remote areas of the state.
4. Provide decontamination equipment and supplies (including PPE), and chemicals necessary to decontaminate individuals and equipment, taking necessary environmental precautions.

F. Nebraska Health and Human Services System (HHSS).

1. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment, and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency, including mass care and quarantine needs.
2. Provide assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic diseases.
3. Determine the potability of water supplies and identifying other drinking water sources.
4. Provide mental health support to survivors, emergency responders, those that suffer significant property loss, and the public in general to prevent or minimize stress, grief, and depression that can occur following natural or manmade disasters.

G. Nebraska Military Department (MIL).

1. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of highly contagious diseases.

2. Provide incident security and traffic control, including management of approved entry to a site.
3. Provide transportation for responders to and within sites.
4. Provide protection to responders.
5. Provide local law enforcement response, as required.

H. Nebraska State Fire Marshal (SFM).

Provide "Incident Management" training to local responders, including specialized training for handling animal incidents, including those where there are decontamination concerns.

I. Nebraska State Patrol (NSP).

1. Provide incident security, including management of approved entry to a site, law enforcement, and traffic control, as needed.
2. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance.
3. Provide protection to responders.
4. Provide communication resources.

J. University of Nebraska System (UNS).

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
2. Provide surveillance assistance in prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory services for plant and crop related analytical needs.

K. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
2. Provide technical resources during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance.
4. Provide "Emergency Declaration" where necessary.
5. Provide the indemnification process, to include the cost of animals, and costs associated with an incident.

## L. United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA).

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages for plant and crop (including animal feed) contamination issues.
2. Provide technical assistance during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance.

## M. Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD).

Coordinate provision of food and temporary shelter on-site, especially when an area is quarantined.

## N. Associations.

Industry associations, and their national and local components, are an invaluable resource for emergency prevention, preparation, response, and recovery. Responsibilities under ESF-11 include:

1. Maintain lists of members, and other significant stakeholders, including lists of potential resources (i.e., transportation equipment; pre-positioning).
2. Provide guidance and advice on site/plant security, potential response activity, and other appropriate information to members, based on industry and NDA recommendations.
3. Provide information to NDA regarding technological advances in the industry which may have an impact on handling emergencies.
4. Provide information to NDA regarding activities which might affect emergency response, including information about specific sites.

VI. TRAINING/EXERCISES

All agencies with responsibilities listed in this Appendix should provide annual training. An orientation and/or tabletop exercise should be conducted annually to ensure adequate response to a threatened or actual outbreak of disease of non-human population as a result of a non-medical disaster. The objectives for these exercises should be based on the policies and procedures identified in this plan.

VII. AUTHORITY

## A. Federal Government.

1. Legal authority for the United States Department of Agriculture for response procedures for plant events, as identified in this Appendix, may be found in The Plant Protection Act, USC Title 7, sections 7701-7772.
2. Legal authority for the United States Health and Human Services Agency, Food and Drug Administration (USFDA), is found in the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 21 CFR, parts 500-599.

## B. State Government (NEMA and NDA).

1. Legal authority for the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency's response procedures as identified in this Appendix may be found in the Emergency Management Act of 1996, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§81-829.36 to 81-829.75, (Reissue 1996 and Cum. Supp. 2002).
2. Legal authority for the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's response procedures for plant activities as identified in this Appendix may be found in the following Acts: the Plant Protection and Plant Pest Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§2-1072 to 2-10,117; and, the Commercial Feed Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§54-847 to 54-863. (Reissue 1998).

## FOOD CONTAMINATION RESPONSE PLAN

### Participating Departments/Agencies/Associations

United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA)  
United States Department of Agriculture  
    Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS)  
    Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA/APHIS/PPQ)  
    Veterinary Services (USDA/APHIS/VS)  
Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA)  
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)  
Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR)  
Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)  
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)  
Nebraska Health and Human Services (NHHSS)  
Nebraska Military Department (MIL)  
Nebraska State Fire Marshal (NSFM)  
Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)  
University of Nebraska System (UNS)  
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)  
Nebraska Agri-Business Association  
Nebraska Dairyman's Association  
Nebraska Food Industry Association  
Nebraska Grocery Industry Association  
Nebraska Restaurant Association

### I. PURPOSE

- A. To provide for coordinated measures and procedures designed to detect and control food contamination incidents as quickly as possible within the State of Nebraska.
- B. To generate immediate, appropriate local, state, and federal measures to eliminate the crisis and minimize the consequences in order to return the State of Nebraska to contamination free status.

### II. SITUATION

- A. Nebraska agricultural industries provide much of the food consumed by the state's residents. There are approximately 5,000 restaurants, 600 retail groceries, 200 food processors, 150 bakeries, 160 warehouses, 1,400 convenience stores, and over 500 bars without restaurants in Nebraska. A major contamination or outbreak of disease could negatively affect the food supply for inhabitants.

- B. Nebraska agricultural industries are also critical to the economic well being of the state's economy. A major contamination or outbreak of disease could negatively affect the industries and those businesses that depend on it. Export of food and other agricultural products would decrease. Businesses would fail. Tax revenue generated directly and indirectly would diminish dramatically. If the disease spread to other states, it could have a devastating impact on the United State's ability to compete in the global marketplace.
- C. A major contamination event or outbreak of disease could create environmental and public health hazards to the human population including exposure to hazardous materials and contaminated water supplies, crops, livestock, and food products. There could also be a significant mental health impact.
- D. Response to food related incidents may involve local, state, federal and private agencies. No single local or state agency has full authority and expertise to act unilaterally, nor do they have the resources necessary to deal with a large-scale situation.

### III. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The identification of food contamination or plant or animal diseases within the United States would affect the State of Nebraska.
- B. Positive detection of such a contamination or disease elsewhere will prompt State officials to employ additional precautions to prevent or mitigate the possibility of an occurrence locally.
- C. There is a potential for the farming community, as well as local and State Officials, to receive a threat of contamination or disease as a mechanism of terrorism. They may also witness or be a victim of an event. If an incident were confirmed as being a terrorist event, the Terrorism Annex of the State of Nebraska Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) would be utilized in conjunction with this Appendix.
- D. Numerous local, state, and federal agencies will play a role in mitigating an agricultural event. Operations regarding remediation and recovery have the potential to involve a massive amount of resources, due to the sheer volume potential.
- E. Several to numerous associations may play a role. These associations, and their local and national counterparts, have the ability to communicate rapidly with individual members, providing two-way communication regarding preplanning through emergency response and recovery.



- F. Large quantities of food, milk, and dairy products may need to be destroyed or controlled to prevent the spread of contamination or disease after it has been confirmed within the State.
- G. Vector control may be necessary. Vector-borne diseases can spread very quickly, necessitating quick response over a potentially wide area.
- H. Immediate quarantine areas may be required where suspect or confirmed cases may have originated, and may require special operational procedures.
- I. Eradication of the causative agent will require proper sanitary and disposal procedures for animal carcasses, plant materials and/or food. Suspect infected locations and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned and disinfected. Biosecurity guidelines may need to be established and implemented.
- J. Environmental protection regulations or procedures may need to be temporarily suspended to allow timely and efficient disposal of food, plant materials and/or euthanized livestock and wildlife.
- K. There are several scenarios under which food related incidents could affect the State of Nebraska. This could result in the creation and enforcement of movement controls of people, livestock, products, and other property. Possible major scenarios are:
  - 1. Contamination of the food supply at the grower level. There are many pathways for a food to become contaminated at a grower's site. This could be through natural causes, such as a fungal contamination of orchard apples, or through introduction of a chemical or pathogen. Spraying a pesticide on apples, if not removed, is an example. Contamination could come either by accidental introduction or by a willful or terrorist event.
  - 2. Contamination of a food supply at a Nebraska food processor. Contamination could be introduced through using contaminated ingredients, through improperly operating or improperly cleaned equipment, or by the intentional introduction of a contaminant.
  - 3. Contamination of a food supply during transportation. Contamination during transportation could occur by using improperly constructed or improperly cleaned equipment. Persons could also cause contamination by willfully introducing a contaminant into the transporting vehicle.
  - 4. Contamination of a food supply at the retail level. Contamination at the retail level could come through accidental or negligent means, such as a time/temperature abuse, or by an overt act by a person or persons.

5. Any of the above scenarios could cause a food borne illness in the state. Steps to mitigate these scenarios are taken to prevent and/or diminish food borne illness.

#### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In the planning stage for Emergency Support Function 11 (ESF-11), it is recognized that under some agriculture disaster scenarios, especially those encompassing multiple (hundreds of) sites, the need for resources is tremendous.
- B. Before, during, and immediately following a Governor's emergency proclamation, ESF-11 will be followed when requests for agricultural related assistance are made. When ESF-11 is activated, NDA, the ESF-11 Coordinator Agency, will provide a representative to serve as the NEMA designated ESF Coordinator (ESFC)
- C. Federal agencies may provide support during emergency events. The United States Department of Agriculture has the power, in certain circumstances, to declare an emergency.
- D. Upon State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) request, the ESFC will be available to respond to requests submitted through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The ESFC will identify which participating departments/agencies/associations are needed, and will take steps to ensure that the departments/agencies/associations are activated or on alert as appropriate.
- E. The level of response to an event depends on the extent and severity of that event. While a natural disaster might bring about a short-lived, local response, the introduction of a major food contamination or highly contagious animal disease could initiate a response from multiple sectors in multiple jurisdictions.

#### V. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA).
  1. NDA is the Coordinator Agency for ESF-11. In the planning stages for ESF-11, NDA will do the following:
    - a. Develop and maintain a listing of principle contacts for all agency and association assets available to support a response and/or recovery mission. Volunteer and local agencies may be requested to contribute assets to the response effort.

- b. Position resources in advance, or when it becomes apparent that resources will be required.
  - c. Develop a preparation/response/recovery plan which includes the logistical requirements necessary to obtain needed equipment.
  - d. Prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
  - e. Coordinate with support departments/agencies and associations to prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
2. When ESF-11 is activated, the following operational requests may be made of the ESFC and/or other NDA personnel. The extent of the response will vary depending on the scope of the disaster or emergency incident and the resources that are available with which to respond. Generally, NDA will do the following:
- a. The NDA Chief Administrator, or designated alternate, will serve as the Emergency Support Function Coordinator (ESFC) at the NEMA Emergency Operation Center (EOC).
  - b. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment and technical assistance in response to highly contagious animal diseases, plant diseases and crop and food contamination.
  - c. Provide support departments/agencies/associations with current information concerning locations of outbreaks, extent of involvement and available diagnostic information.
  - d. The ESFC will identify which participating departments, agencies, and/or associations are needed, and take steps to ensure that they are activated or on alert, as appropriate.
  - e. Collect samples, and forward to appropriate laboratory.
  - f. Provide communication through the NDA Public Information Officer (PIO), including information that may come through federal counterparts. Also, the PIO will be the primary contact with other states, through the "Emergency Communications Plan" developed by the Communication Officers of State Departments of Agriculture (COSDA). The purpose of this communications plan is to share critical information with all participating states in a timely manner in order to better manage the public message in an emergency situation that is regional or national in scope. A copy of this plan is found as Attachment 1 of this Annex.
  - g. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel and ensure that they are ready to respond in a timely manner.

- h. Provide information on local agricultural conditions, resources, and producers.
  - i. Accumulate contamination/disease information obtained from assessment teams, the telecommunications industry, the local emergency operations center, and other local, state, and federal agencies.
  - j. Prepare and process reports using established procedures, focusing specific attention to the production of after-action reports.
  - k. Continually reassess priorities to address the most critical needs.
  - l. Track resources which are committed to specific missions.
  - m. Redeploy and restage resources as appropriate.
  - n. Coordinate movement of any resource that may be needed in order to mitigate an event, and in recovery, from the potential disaster area(s) to the nearest staging area, including evacuation and re-entry of a designated area.
3. NDA, through the Bureau of Dairies and Foods (DAF), has regulatory authority over food and food products. Responses are specified for the major scenarios described above in "Assumptions".
- a. There are numerous scenarios involving contamination of the food supply. They include, but are not limited to:
    - 1) Contamination of a harvested food supply at the grower level.
    - 2) Contamination of a food supply at a food processor.
    - 3) Contamination of a food supply during transportation.
    - 4) Contamination of a food supply at the retail level.
    - 5) Food borne illness.
  - b. These events may be naturally occurring or a result of a terrorist event. In each event, procedures followed would be very similar – notification of affected parties; containment of the suspect foods; disposal of contaminated product; and cleanup of the area. Below is a brief summary of steps taken during a food related event. All of the steps shown may not occur during each event and two or more of the steps may be ongoing at the same time.

- c. Notification to the Food Division – NDA will be notified by an outside entity, such as HHS, FDA, USDA, local hospital, local health department, the media, or a citizen, informing us that a food source has been implicated in an illness or contamination of a food. Upon receiving this notification:
- 1) NDA Administration would be contacted immediately of any event that appears out of the ordinary. Administration would make the determination on if/when the Governor or NEMA would be contacted.
  - 2) NDA and/or local Sanitarians in the area of the reported contamination would be contacted and advised on steps to be taken. The sanitarians may be NDA, HHSS, or local health department sanitarians.
  - 3) The establishment or persons involved in the illness or contamination would be contacted and advised of steps they must take.
  - 4) In the case of foodborne illness, the State Epidemiologist will be contacted for medical advice. The Epidemiologist will be able to contact area doctors and hospitals in necessary.
  - 5) In the case of a terrorist event, law enforcement, including local, county, and state enforcement would be notified of the intentional contamination. Law enforcement would determine if/when FBI should be contacted.
  - 6) The Department of Agriculture Laboratory would be contacted if analysis of the food is required. If assistance is needed, they will contact the appropriate laboratory/laboratories including the University of Nebraska Medical Center.
  - 7) The NDA Public Information Officer will be utilized to distribute information to the media.
- d. Names, agencies, and telephone numbers of persons to contact are provided to the NDA, Administration, and Division Heads.
- 1) Containment:  
  
Sanitarians working the case, possibly with the assistance of law enforcement, would be directed to locate and detain any suspect product. They will inventory the product involved and document the amount, location, and condition of the product.

2) Disposal:

The method of disposal may need to be approved by the Department of Environmental Quality, and in the case of a pathogenic bacterial contamination, by the State Epidemiologist with HHSS or CDC.

3) Clean Up:

In some cases, such as an intentional contamination of a processor, warehouse, or other establishment, the area may have to be cleaned before it can be used for production or storage. The clean up will be coordinated with NDEQ, HHSS, or other responsible parties.

## B. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ).

1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary containment practices and procedures for carcass disposal and decontamination advice/planning.
2. Provide on-site assistance regarding environmental issues stemming from disposal and/or decontamination activities.

## C. Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR).

1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary mapping information, to include specific information on topography and water tables.
2. Provide on-site mapping assistance.

## D. Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR).

1. Provide guidance for re-routing of traffic in and around the affected area(s).
2. Identify traffic control issues and/or needs.
3. Assist with the transport of soil, carcasses, or debris.
4. Identify potential sources of outside assistance, (i.e., contractors, equipment sources, etc.)

## E. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

1. Activate and operate the SEOC; provide liaisons to affected jurisdictions; prepare situation reports for the Governor and receive and act on requests for assistance from county emergency managers/directors; coordinate the state's response with local governments; coordinate with FEMA and the

Federal Response Plan; and, assist in the coordination of disaster related public information.

2. Provide equipment and supplies, including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) necessary to facilitate movement/destruction/disposal of contaminated product.
3. Provide communications to responders, especially in remote areas of the state.
4. Provide decontamination equipment and supplies (including PPE), and chemicals necessary to decontaminate individuals and equipment, taking necessary environmental precautions.

F. Nebraska Health and Human Services Systems (NHHSS).

1. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment, and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency, including mass care and quarantine needs.
2. Provide assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic diseases.
3. Determine the potability of water supplies and identifying other drinking water sources.
4. Provide mental health support to survivors, emergency responders, those that suffer significant property loss, and the public in general to prevent or minimize stress, grief, and depression that can occur following natural or manmade disasters.

G. Nebraska Military Department (MIL).

1. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of highly contagious diseases.
2. Provide incident security and traffic control, including management of approved entry to a site.
3. Provide transportation for responders to and within sites.
4. Provide protection to responders.

## H. Nebraska State Fire Marshal (NSFM).

1. Provide "Incident Management" training to local responders, including specialized training for handling animal incidents, including those where there are decontamination concerns.

## I. Nebraska State Patrol (NSP).

1. Provide incident security, including management of approved entry to a site, law enforcement, and traffic control, as needed.
2. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance.
3. Provide protection to responders.
4. Provide communication resources.
5. Provide local law enforcement response, as required.

## J. University of Nebraska System (UNS).

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
2. Provide surveillance assistance in prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory services for food related analytical needs.

## K. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
2. Provide technical resources during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance.
4. Provide "Emergency Declaration" where necessary.
5. Provide indemnification, to include the cost of animals, and costs associated with an incident.

## L. United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA).

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages for food contamination issues.
2. Provide technical assistance during prevention/response/recovery stages.



3. Provide laboratory assistance.

M. Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD).

Coordinate provision of food and temporary shelter on-site, especially when an area is quarantined.

N. Associations

Industry associations, and their national and local components, are an invaluable resource for emergency prevention, preparation, response, and recovery. Responsibilities under ESF-11 include:

1. Maintain lists of members, and other significant stakeholders, including lists of potential resources (i.e., transportation, equipment pre-positioning).
2. Provide guidance and advice on site/plant security, potential response activity, and other appropriate information to members, based on industry and NDA recommendations,
3. Provide information to NDA regarding technological advances in the industry which may impact on handling emergencies,
4. Provide information to NDA regarding activities which might affect emergency response, including information about specific sites.

VI. TRAINING/EXERCISES

All agencies with responsibilities listed in this annex should provide annual training. An orientation and/or tabletop exercise should be conducted annually to ensure adequate response to a threatened or actual outbreak of disease of non-human population as a result of a non-medical disaster. The objectives for these exercises should be based on the policies and procedures identified in this plan.

VII. AUTHORITY

A. Federal Government.

1. Legal authority for the United States Department of Agriculture for response procedures for animal disease events, as identified in this Appendix, may be found in USC Title 21, Section 134(a).
2. Legal authority for the United States Health and Human Services Agency, Food and Drug Administration (USFDA), is found in the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 21 CFR, parts 500-599.

## B. State Government (NEMA and NDA).

1. Legal authority for the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency's response procedures as identified in this Appendix may be found in the Emergency Management Act of 1996, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§81-829.36 to 81-829.75 (Reissue 1996 and Cum. Supp. 2002).
2. Legal authority for the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's response procedures for food activities as identified in this Appendix may be found in the following Act: the Nebraska Pure Food Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§81-2,257 to 81-2,261 (Reissue 1996 and Cum. Supp. 2002).

## **MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS CONTAMINATION RESPONSE PLAN**

### **Participating Departments/Agencies/Associations**

United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA)  
United States Department of Agriculture;  
    Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS)  
    Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA/APHIS/PPQ)  
    Veterinary Services (USDA/APHIS/VS)  
Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA)  
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)  
Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR)  
Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)  
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)  
Nebraska Health and Human Services (NHHSS)  
Nebraska Military Department (MIL)  
Nebraska State Fire Marshal (NSFM)  
Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)  
University of Nebraska Systems (UNS)  
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)  
Nebraska Dairymen's Association  
Nebraska Food Industry Association  
Nebraska Veterinary Medical Association

### **I. PURPOSE**

- A. To provide for coordinated measures and procedures designed to detect and control milk and dairy product contamination incidents as quickly as possible within the State of Nebraska.
- B. To generate immediate, appropriate local, state and federal measures to eliminate the crisis and minimize the consequences in order to return the State of Nebraska to a contamination free status.

### **II. SITUATION**

- A. Nebraska agricultural industries provide much of the food consumed by the state's residents. There are approximately 460 Grade A dairy producers and 50 manufacturing milk producers located in Nebraska. There are approximately 180 milk haulers operating for 32 transport companies. On a monthly basis, these haulers bring 97 million pounds of milk to the 15 Nebraska dairy plants, for production into milk and milk products. A major contamination or outbreak of disease could negatively affect the supply of milk and dairy products to inhabitants.

- B. Nebraska agricultural industries are critical to the economic well being of the state's economy. A major contamination or outbreak of disease could negatively affect the dairy industry and those businesses that depend on it. Export of milk and dairy products would decrease. Businesses would fail. Tax revenue generated directly and indirectly would diminish dramatically. If the contamination spread to other states, it could have a devastating impact on the United States' ability to compete in the global marketplace.
- C. A major contamination event or outbreak of disease could create environmental and public health hazards to the human population including exposure to hazardous materials and contaminated milk and dairy products. There could also be a significant mental health impact.
- D. Response to dairy related incidents may involve local, state, federal and other entities. No single local or state agency has full authority and expertise to act unilaterally, nor do they have the resources necessary to deal with a large-scale situation.

### III. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The identification of contaminated milk or dairy products within the United States would affect the State of Nebraska.
- B. Positive detection of such a contamination elsewhere will prompt state officials to employ additional precautions to prevent or mitigate the possibility of an occurrence locally.
- C. There is a potential for the farming community, as well as local and state officials, to receive a threat of contamination as a mechanism of terrorism. They may also witness or be a victim of an event. If an incident were confirmed as being a terrorist event, the Terrorism/WMD Annex of the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) would be utilized in conjunction with this Appendix.
- D. Numerous local, state and federal agencies will play a role in mitigating an agricultural event. Operations regarding remediation and recovery have the potential to involve a massive amount of resources, due to the sheer volume potential.
- E. Several to numerous associations may play a role. These associations, and their local and national counterparts, have the ability to communicate rapidly with individual members, providing two-way communication regarding pre-planning through emergency response and recovery.

- F. Large quantities of milk and/or dairy products may need to be destroyed or controlled to prevent the spread of contamination or disease after it has been confirmed within the State.
- G. Vector control may be necessary. Vector-borne diseases can spread very quickly, necessitating quick response over a potentially wide area.
- H. Immediate quarantine areas may be required where suspect or confirmed cases may have originated, and may require special operational procedures.
- I. Eradication of the causative agent will require proper sanitary and disposal procedures for animal carcasses, plant materials, food, milk and/or dairy products. Suspect infected or contaminated premises and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned and disinfected. Bio-security guidelines may need to be established and implemented.
- J. Environmental protection regulations or procedures may need to be temporarily suspended to allow timely and efficient disposal of euthanized livestock and wildlife, plant materials, food, milk, and/or dairy products.
- K. There are several scenarios under which dairy related incidents could affect the State of Nebraska. This could result in the creation and enforcement of movement controls of people, livestock, food, milk and dairy products, and other property. Possible major scenarios are:
  - 1. Intentional chemical, biological or viral contamination of milk at the farm level. There are several pathways for milk to become contaminated at a producer's site. This could be through natural causes, such as an undiagnosed animal disease which would pass a pathogen into the milk, or through introduction of a chemical or pathogen. Contamination could come either by accidental or negligent introduction or by a willful or terrorist event.
  - 2. Intentional chemical, biological or viral contamination of milk during transportation. Contamination during transportation could come through improperly maintained or cleaned vehicles, or accidental introduction of a contagion. Also, a willful or terrorist introduction could be made. These things could occur at various points along the route, including when the driver is away from the vehicle, if the vehicle is not properly secured.
  - 3. Intentional chemical, biological or viral contamination of the milk supply at the processing plant. This could occur pre-processing, through the accidental or intentional introduction of a contagion. Also, contamination could occur post-production during the packaging process, probably by persons familiar with pasteurization and with the packaging process.

4. Contamination of a dairy product at the retail level. Contamination at the retail level is covered under the Food Operations Appendix, Appendix 3 of ESF-11.
5. Any of the above scenarios could cause a food borne illness in the state. Steps to mitigate these scenarios are taken to prevent and/or diminish food borne illness.

#### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In the planning stage for Emergency Support Function 11 (ESF-11), it is recognized that under some agriculture disaster scenarios, especially those encompassing multiple (hundreds of) sites, the need for resources is tremendous.
- B. Before, during, and immediately following a Governor's emergency proclamation, ESF-11 will be followed when requests for agricultural related assistance are made. When ESF-11 is activated, NDA, the ESF-11 Coordinator Agency, will provide a representative to serve as the NEMA designated ESF Coordinator (ESFC).
- C. Federal agencies may provide support during emergency events. The United States Department of Agriculture has the power, in certain circumstances, to declare an emergency.
- D. Upon State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) request, the ESFC will be available to respond to requests submitted through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA.) The ESFC will identify which participating departments/agencies/associations are needed, and will take steps to insure that the departments/agencies/associations are activated or on alert as appropriate.
- E. The level of response to an event depends on the extent and severity of that event. While a natural disaster might bring about a short-lived, local response, the introduction of a major milk or dairy product contamination could initiate a response from multiple sectors in multiple jurisdictions.

#### V. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA).
  1. NDA is the Coordinator Agency for ESF-11. In the planning stages for ESF-11, NDA will do the following:
    - a. Develop and maintain a listing of principle contacts for all agency and association assets available to support a response and/or recovery

mission. Volunteer and local agencies may be requested to contribute assets to the response effort.

- b. Position resources in advance, or when it becomes apparent that resources will be required.
  - c. Develop a preparation/response/recovery plan which includes the logistical requirements necessary to obtain needed resources.
  - d. Prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
  - e. Coordinate with support departments/agencies and associations to prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
2. When ESF-11 is activated, the following operational requests may be made of the ESFC and/or other NDA personnel. The extent of the response will vary depending on the scope of the disaster or emergency incident and the resources that are available with which to respond. Generally, NDA will do the following:
- a. The NDA Chief Administrator, or designated alternate, will serve as the Emergency Support Function Coordinator (ESFC) at the NEMA Emergency Operation Center (EOC).
  - b. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment and technical assistance in response to milk and dairy product contamination.
  - c. Provide support departments/agencies/associations with current information concerning locations of outbreaks, extent of involvement, and available diagnostic information.
  - d. The ESFC will identify which participating departments, agencies, and/or associations are needed, and take steps to ensure that they are activated or on alert, as appropriate.
  - e. Collect samples and forward to appropriate laboratory.
  - f. Provide communication through the NDA Public Information Officer (PIO), including information that may come through federal counterparts. Also, the PIO will be the primary contact with other states, through the "Emergency Communications Plan" developed by the Communication Officers of State Departments of Agriculture (COSDA). The purpose of this communications plan is to share critical information with all participating states in a timely manner in order to better manage the public message in an emergency situation that is regional or national in scope. A copy of this plan is found as Attachment 1 in ESF-11.

- g. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel and ensure that they are ready to respond in a timely manner.
  - h. Provide information on local agricultural conditions, resources, and producers.
  - i. Accumulate contamination/disease information obtained from assessment teams, the telecommunications industry, the local emergency operations center, and other local, state, and federal agencies.
  - j. Prepare and process reports using established procedures, focusing specific attention to the production of after-action reports.
  - k. Continually reassess priorities to address the most critical needs.
  - l. Track resources which are committed to specific missions.
  - m. Re-deploy and re-stage resources as appropriate.
  - n. Coordinate movement of any resource that may be needed in order to mitigate an event, and in recovery, from the potential disaster area to the nearest staging area, including evacuation and re-entry of a designated area.
3. NDA, through the Bureau of Dairies and Foods (DAF), has regulatory authority over milk and dairy products. Responses are specified for the major scenarios described above in "Assumptions".
- a. Contamination of milk at the producer level.
    - 1) Logistically, a contamination in milk would not be detected at the farm level, even though it may have been introduced into the milk at the farm. The milk hauler who picks up the milk should smell, sample, and observe the milk prior to pumping it onto his truck, but the milk is not tested until it arrives at a processing plant. The milk is tested for beta-lactam drug residues prior to processing. Other contaminants, if odorless and tasteless, and not affected by pasteurization or other manufacturing processes may not be detected until such time as consumers become ill.
    - 2) When a contamination is suspected or confirmed prior to pick up at the farm, the milk will not be picked up. It would be isolated on the farm until confirmation of possible contaminants can be confirmed and a proper method of disposal can be determined.



- a) Work with authorities to determine cause of contamination, involving necessary enforcement agencies (e.g., NSP, FBI, FDA).
  - b) Utilize NDA Laboratory and/or other laboratory services for sample analysis.
  - c) Determine product handling and disposal needs and concerns, involving NDEQ and/or EPA, as necessary.
  - d) Determine what additional resources are necessary.
  - e) Maintain records, including chain of custody records.
  - f) Work through PIO for communication needs.
- b. Contamination of milk during transportation.
- 1) Contamination of milk could occur during transportation. Bulk milk trucks and tankers may be left unattended overnight or while a driver stops for a meal. For this reason, seals are normally placed on all tank entry ports after it is washed and sanitized, Seal information is recorded and seals are kept in place except when the tanker is filling or in the direct supervision of permitted or authorized personnel.
  - 2) When the seals have been tampered with, and there is not a proper explanation, the load should be isolated until possible contaminants can be confirmed and a proper method of disposal can be determined.
    - a) Work with authorities to determine cause of contamination, involving necessary enforcement agencies (e.g., NSP, FBI, FDA).
    - b) Utilize State Laboratory and/or other laboratory services for sample analysis.
    - c) Determine product handling and disposal needs and concerns. Could involve NDEQ and/or EPA.
    - d) Determine what additional resources are necessary.
    - e) Maintain records, including chain of custody records.
    - f) Work through PIO for communication needs.

- c. Contamination of a dairy product at a processing facility.
  - 1) Notify local hospitals, doctors, and health departments when illness has occurred or is suspected.
  - 2) Work with dairy plant(s) to identify specific products implicated (specific product, lot codes, dates of production), determine distribution area, and to ensure immediate, total recall of the product(s); monitoring of same.
  - 3) Work with authorities to determine cause of contamination, involving necessary enforcement agencies (e.g., NSP, FBI, FDA).
  - 4) Utilize NDA Laboratory and/or other laboratory services for sample analysis.
  - 5) Determine product handling and disposal needs and concerns.
  - 6) Determine what additional resources are necessary.
  - 7) Maintain records, including chain of custody records.
  - 8) Working through PIO for communication needs.
  - 9) Contamination of a dairy product at the retail level.
  - 10) Immediately notify the plant and request management to immediately institute a recall of all possible product, and to discontinue operation of implicated product.
  - 11) Notify doctors and hospitals when illness has occurred or is suspected.
  - 12) Immediately begin an inspection/investigation at the plant to determine how the contamination occurred. This could include verification of where pathogens might be introduced through addition of raw ingredients, etc. Check with management about possible disgruntled employees. Verify the critical control elements of the processing plant, and monitor paperwork and controls, pasteurization charts, wash charts, etc.
  - 13) Utilize NDA laboratory, industry and/or other laboratory services, if necessary. Test recalled product to determine extent of contamination. Test ingredients, and take and test swabs from equipment, when feasible.

- 14) When intentional adulteration is suspected, work with enforcement, such as NSP, FBI, FDA.
- 15) Monitor product recall to ensure all product is accounted for, by reviewing invoices and other storage or shipping records.
- 16) Determine proper disposal of product, consulting with other authorities (NDEQ), when appropriate.
- 17) Work with PIO to prepare press releases as deemed necessary to best protect consumers.
- 18) Document conditions under which any products are reworked or destroyed.

d. Food borne illness.

B. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ).

1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary containment practices and procedures for product and carcass disposal.
2. Provide on-site assistance regarding environmental issues stemming from disposal and/or decontamination activities.

C. Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR).

1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary mapping information, to include specific information on topography and water tables.
2. Provide on-site mapping assistance.

D. Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR).

1. Provide guidance for re-routing of traffic in and around the affected area(s).
2. Identify traffic control issues and/or needs.
3. Assist with the transport of soil, carcasses, or debris.
4. Identify potential sources of outside assistance, (i.e., contractors, equipment sources, etc.)

## E. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

1. Activate and operate the SEOC; provide liaisons to affected jurisdictions; prepare situation reports for the Governor and receive and act on requests for assistance from county emergency managers/directors; coordinate the state's response with local governments; coordinate with FEMA and the Federal Response Plan; and, assist in the coordination of disaster related public information.
2. Provide equipment and supplies, including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) necessary to facilitate movement/destruction/disposal of contaminated product.
3. Provide communications to responders, especially in remote areas of the state.
4. Provide decontamination equipment and supplies (including PPE), and chemicals necessary to decontaminate individuals and equipment, taking necessary environmental precautions.

## F. Nebraska Health and Human Services System (NHHSS).

1. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment, and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency, including mass care and quarantine needs.
2. Provide assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic diseases.
3. Determine the potability of water supplies and identify other drinking water sources.
4. Provide mental health support to survivors, emergency responders, those that suffer significant property loss, and the public in general to prevent or minimize stress, grief, and depression that can occur following natural or manmade disasters.

## G. Nebraska Military Department (MIL).

1. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of highly contagious animal diseases.
2. Provide incident security and traffic control, including management of approved entry to a site.
3. Provide transportation for responders to and within sites.

4. Provide protection to responders.

H. Nebraska State Fire Marshal (NSFM).

Provide “Incident Management” training to local responders, including specialized training for handling animal incidents, including those where there are decontamination concerns.

I. Nebraska State Patrol (NSP).

1. Provide incident security, including management of approved entry to a site, law enforcement, and traffic control, as needed.
2. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance.
3. Provide protection to responders.
4. Provide communication resources.
5. Provide local law enforcement response, as required.

J. University of Nebraska System (UNS).

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
2. Provide surveillance assistance in prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory services for milk and dairy product related analytical needs.

K. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
2. Provide technical resources during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance.
4. Provide “Emergency Declaration” where necessary.
5. Provide indemnification, to include the cost of animals, and costs associated with an incident.

L. United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages for milk and dairy product contamination issues.

2. Provide technical assistance during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance.

M. Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD).

Coordinate provision of food and temporary shelter on-site, especially when an area is quarantined.

N. Associations.

Industry associations, and their national and local components, are an invaluable resource for emergency prevention, preparation, response, and recovery. Responsibilities under ESF-11 include:

1. Maintain lists of members, and other significant stakeholders, including lists of potential resources (i.e., transportation equipment; pre-positioning).
2. Provide guidance and advice on site/plant security, potential response activity, and other appropriate information to members, based on industry and NDA recommendations.
3. Provide information to NDA regarding technological advances in the industry which may impact on handling emergencies.
4. Provide information to NDA regarding activities which might affect emergency response, including information about specific sites.

VI. TRAINING/EXERCISES

All agencies with responsibilities listed in this annex should provide annual training. An orientation and/or tabletop exercise should be conducted annually to ensure adequate response to a threatened or actual outbreak of disease of non-human population as a result of a non medical disaster. The objectives for these exercises should be based on the policies and procedures identified in this plan.

VII. AUTHORITY

A. Federal Government.

1. Legal authority for the United States Department of Agriculture for response procedures for animal disease events, as identified in this Appendix, may be found in USC Title 21, Section 134(a).

2. Legal authority for the United States Health and Human Services Agency, Food and Drug Administration (USFDA), is found in the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 21 CFR, parts 500-599.

B. State Government (NEMA and NDA).

1. Legal authority for the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency's response procedures as identified in this Appendix may be found in the Emergency Management Act of 1996, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§81-829.36 to 81-829.75 (Reissue 1996 and Cum. Supp. 2002).
2. Legal authority for the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's response procedures for dairy activities as identified in this Appendix may be found in the following Acts: the Nebraska Pasteurized Milk Law, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§2-3901 to 2-3911 (Reissue 1997 and Cum Supp. 2002), and the Nebraska Manufacturing Milk Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§2-3913 to 2-3946 (Reissue 1997 and Cum. Supp. 2002).

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